

X/23a-PP/G50

shoshone stock

X/23a-PP/G50

80/18

X. SHOSHONE STOCK

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOSHONEAN TRIBES AND BANDS

by C. Hart Merriam

[ern Mexico.

SHOSHONE Tribes
Montana, & Wyoming, Oregon
to south central Nevada
and Death Valley re-
gion, Calif.

{ Comanche--Great Plains, Wyoming--Texas & north-
Shoshone proper--NE & central Nevada & So. Idaho
Panamint--Panamint (incl. Pakwasitch & Kosozeum Bands)--
Death & Panamint Valleys; west to Owens
Lake and Koso, Calif.
Goseute--E central Nevada & W central Utah

NORTHERN PIUTE Bands
Southern Oregon to
Owens Valley, Calif.
inclusive

Lake

{ Bannok--So. Oregon & N. Nevada
Malheur Lake Piute (Walpape)--SE Oregon
Pyramid Lake Piute--(Kooyuewitskuddy--sucker eaters)
NW Nevada
Walker Lake Piute (Arridokuddy trout) W central
(Aggikuddy eaters)-- Nevada
Mono Lake Piute (Kootsabadikkeneuma-kootsabe eaters
(Tunagabbah-pine nut eaters
--E middle California

{ Owens Valley Piute--Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine

Nim

MONACHE PIUTE Bands
West slope Sierra, Calif.
Upper San Joaquin Riv.
so. to Kahweah Riv. Calif.

{ Woponutch, Holkoma, Toohookmutch, Kokokeba, Kwetah
Entimbitch--Mill Cr. Valley
Wuksache--Eshom Valley
Padoosha--Three Rivers (now extinct)

{ Ute--E. Utah & W. Colo.

{ Chemeweve--Mohave Desert, incl. 29 Palms, Calif.

{ Kivavits--North-central Arizona

{ Sivvits--So-west Utah & N W Arizona

{ Nuvahandit & Pahranagetseu (incl. Moapa)--S. Nev.

{ Newoo'ah & Tolchinne--Piute & Tehachapi Mts. &
N W Mohave Desert

PIYUCHE
SOUTHERN PIUTE Tribes
Mid- So. Calif. &
So. Nevada

MOHINEAM
incl. Ketanamwits
"Serrano"
San Bernardino Mt.
region, Calif.

Kitanamwits--Tejon & W. Mohave Desert, Calif.

Maringam--Morongo, Ahtearream. "Serrano"

Mohineam--San Bernardino Mts. incl. Terkah &
Yuhahvetum, Bear Lake Valley

Yukipiam or Koostam Pahoveam
[Koostam best name for group incl. Yukipiam]

Wahahcham--San Bernardino-Yuciapa region

Tuvah--Mahlke

CAHUIIIA or
KAHWESIK

Kahwissetem, ^{Wilyah} Wilyah of We-is-tem (Los Coyotes)

Powweam

Sowwispehk (Santa Rosa & Cahuila Valleys)

KOOPAH

Koopah

^{kē'che or} Piyumko (Luiseno)

AKATCHMAN

Akatchma (Capistrano)

Sovo'va (So-bo-bah)

TONGVA

Tongvā--Fernandino & Gabrieleno
(Very distinct tribe)

TUBOTELOBELA

Tubotelobela
Pahnkaläche } Very distinct tribe

Retake of Preceding Frame

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Wahahcham--San Bernardino-Yuciapa region

Tuvah--Mahlke is it with Serrano?

Kanamwits (Los Coyotes)

Kanamwits (San Bernardino)

KOOPAH So Calif.

Koopah

Central So Calif

Piyunko (Luiseño)

AKATCHEMAN So Calif.

Akatche (Capistrano)

Arava (So. Cal. bah)

TONGVA

Tongva--Bernardino & Gabrieleno
(Very distinct tribe)

TUBOTLOMBLA

Tubotlobela
Panskalabla } Very distinct tribe

MOHINEAM
incl. Ketanamwits
("Serrano")
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{ Powweam

{ Sowwispehk

{ Koopah

{ Piyumko (Luiseno) or Keché (incl.)

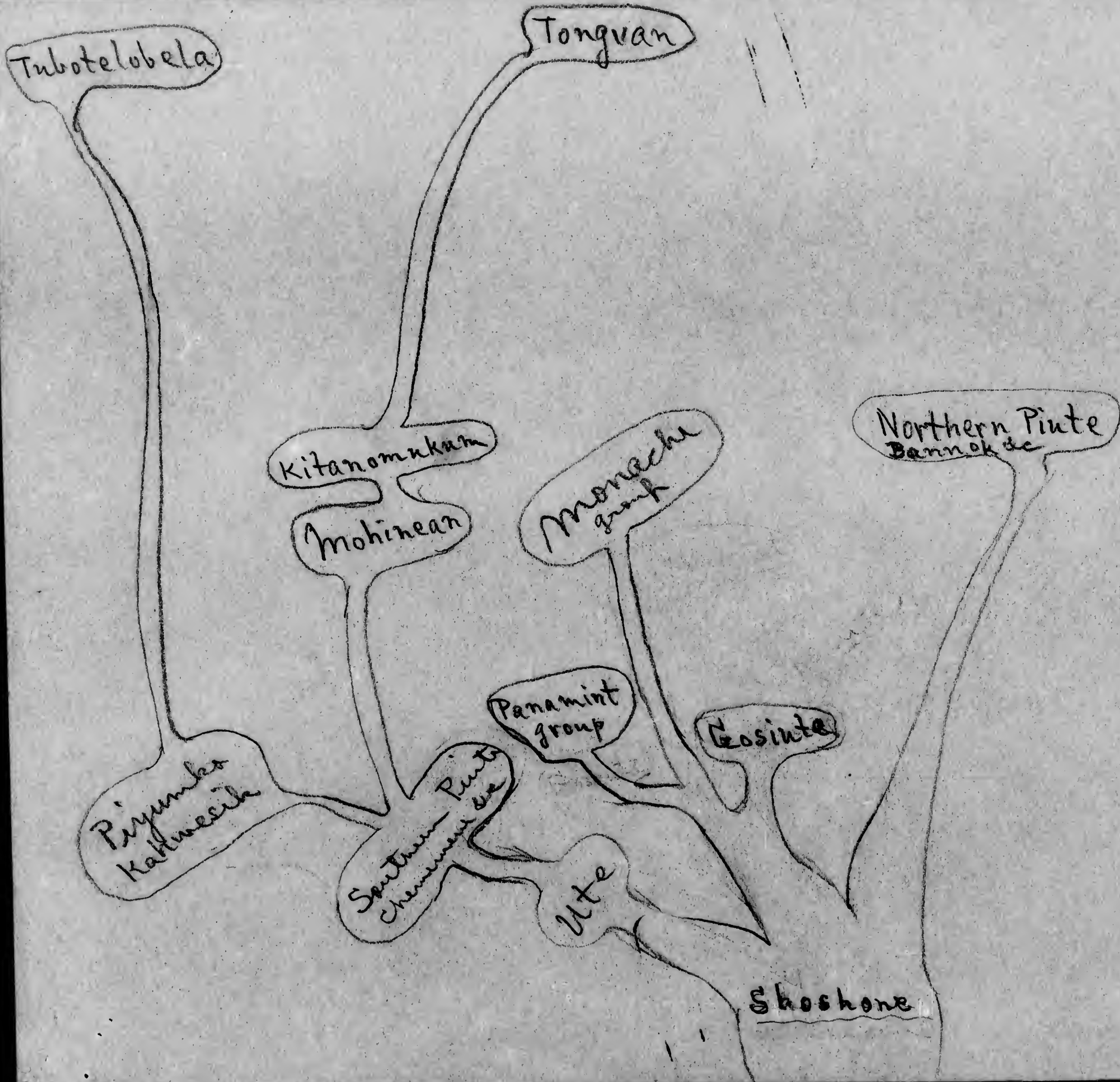
{ Akatchma (Capistrano)

{ Sovova

{ Tongva--Fernandino & Gabrieleno *San Bernardino Val and La Brea*
(Very distinct tribe) *region*

{ Tubotelobela

{ Pahnkalache



KROEBER'S CLASSIFICATION OF CALIFORNIA SHOSHONEAN

(Map p 578 & Table p 577) [My names bracketed on right - cm]

A. Plateau Branch

1 Mono-Bannock Division

Northern Piute [Northern Piute]

Eastern Mono } [N Piute & Monache]

Western Mono }

2 Shoshone-Comanche Division

Koso-Panamint

3 Ute-Chemehuevi Division

Chemehuevi [Chemeweve, Nuvahandit,
"Kawaiisu" [Newooah] Pahranegetsen]

B. Kern River Branch

Tubotulabal [Tubotelobelā]

C. Southern California Branch

1 Serrano Division [Mohinean]

Kitanemuk [Kitanamwits]

Vanyume

Alliklik [No information]

Serrano [Mohineam]

2 Luiseno-Cahuilla Division

Juaneño [Akatchma, Piyumko & Sovovo]

Cahuilla ¹ [Kahwesik]

Cupeño [Koopah]

3 Gabrieleño Division [Tongvan]

Fernandino [Tongva]

Gabrieleno

San Nicoleño [??]

¹ In his table on p 577 Kroeber divides the Cahuilla into three groups--Pass Cahuilla, Mt. Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla.

Tribes of Shoshone ~~people~~
according to Satschit.

1. Coahuilla ('Kauwya') ~~stock~~ or branch

Coahuilla

Takhtan (or Serrano)

Gaitchin or Kechi (Luiseño)

Tobilehar (Gabrieles)

2. Paiute branch

Southern Paiute

Chemehuevi

Western Paiute (Mojave & Goshute)

NEVADA MOUNTAIN RANGES NAMED BY SIMPSON IN 1859

Steptoe Valley:

Range on east side of Un-go-we-ah Mts.--now called Shell Creek Range

(Boundary between "Shoshone Diggers" and "Go Shoots").

Range west side Steptoe Valley, Monti-tim Range--now called Egan Range.

Next Range west: Too-muntz Range--now called White Pine Range.

Toyabe Range, east of Reese River called Pe-er-ve-ah (Big). (Boundary between Piute and N. Shoshone).

West of Reese River is a low divide, west of which is Woodruff Valley.

Desatoya Mountains west of Woodruff Valley called by Simpson

Se-day-e Mts. (Lookout Mts.)

KROEBER'S CLASSIFICATION OF 1907

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Kroeber had far more first-hand material than any previous author and his results were correspondingly more nearly final. My personal field work (including original vocabularies) has confirmed most of his findings and has added a little.

While he did not present a systematic or tabular classification, his text headings show what he had in mind.

He recognized "four principal branches" and "eight principal dialectic groups". (p. 97) Of the four "Branches", three lie wholly or in part in California. These are:

1. ^{The} Plateau Branch, comprising the Shoshone and Piute.
2. The Kern River Branch, comprising the Tubotelobela¹ and 'Bankalachi'.
3. The Southern California Branch, comprising all Shoshonean tribes south of Tehachapi except the Chemeweve.

The Plateau Branch he subdivides into three "groups", two of which are represented in California, namely the Ute-Chemehuevi and the Mono-Paviotso.

¹ Name introduced by me (written Te-bot-e-lob-e-lay) in 1904.-- Dist. Indian Tribes in the So. Sierra and Adjacent Parts of San Joaquin Valley, Calif., Science, Vol. 19, No. 494, p. 9, June 17, 1904.

- a. The Ute-Chemehuevi in California consists of the Chemeweve and the "Kawaiisu"--the latter people calling themselves Nuwuwa, as pointed out by me in 1904.
- b. The Mono-Paviotso group comprises the Northern Piute and the Monache of Owens Valley and the Sierra--for which he uses the alternate term 'Mono'.
- c. In addition, he mentions the Panamint of the Death Valley region as probably belonging to one or the other of these groups.

The Southern California Branch he divides into three groups: Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseno-Cahuilla.

- a. The Serrano group comprised the tribes of San Bernardino Mountains and the western part of the Mohave Desert.
- b. The Gabrielino consisted of the tribe occupying San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys--a tribe whose name for themselves is Tongva.
- c. The Luiseno-Cahuilla group consisted of the tribes ordinarily bearing these names, and also those of San Juan Capistrano, Soboba, and Agua Caliente.

a. The Ute-Chemehuevi in California consists of the Chemeweve and the "Kawaiisu"--th

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	{ Northern Paiute
Mono-Bannock	{ Eastern Mono
	{ Western Mono
Shoshoni-Comanche	{ Koso (Panamint)
Ute-Chemehuevi	{ Chemehuevi
	{ Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal	{ Tubatulabal [Constituting the <u>Kern River Branch</u> .]
	{ Kitanemuk
	{ Alliklik
Serrano	{ Serrano
	{ Vanyume
	{ Fernandeno
Gabrielino	{ Gabrielino
	{ San Nicoleño
	{ Juaneño
	{ Luiseño
	{ Cupeño
Luiseno-Cahuilla	{ Pass Cahuilla
	{ Mountain Cahuilla
	{ Desert Cahuilla

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2. Luiseno-Cahuilla Division

Juaneno [Akatchma, Piyumko & Sovovo]

Cahuilla ✓ [Kahwesik]

Cupeno [Koopah]

3. Gabrieleno Division [Tongvan]

Fernandino } [Tongva]

Gabrieleno }

San Nicoleno [??]

✓ In his table on p 577 Kroeber divides the Cahuilla into three groups--Pass Cahuilla, Mt. Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOSHOCO INDIANS

Bonneville's Map of the Territory West of the Rocky Mountains published by Irving in 1837 in his book entitled 'The Rocky Mountains' shows the Shoshoco Indians as inhabiting the Desert all the way from the east base of the Sierra Nevada (here called California Mountains) to the west side of Great Salt Lake, thus covering the entire course of Ogden River.

The Shoshonie Indians he placed on Bear River, flowing from Beer Springs south to Great Salt Lake, which he called Lake Bonneville.

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	Alliklik
	Serrano
	Vanyume
Gabrielino	Fernandeno
	Gabrielino
	San Nicoleno
Luiseno-Cahuilla	Juaneno
	Luiseno
	Cupeno
	Pass Cahuilla
	Mountain Cahuilla
	Desert Cahuilla

PROVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF SHOSHONEAN TRIBES

NORTHERN PIUTE

{ Bannok
{ Northern Piute

MONACHE

{ Monache of Owens Valley

{ Sierra Monache

{ Nim Kwetah
{ Hōlkoma Toohookmetch
{ Kokoheba
{ Emtimbitch
{ Wuksache
{ Padoosha

SHOSHONE

{ Shoshone proper
{ Comanche
{ Goseute
{ Panamint
{ Pakwasitah
{ Koso

SOUTHERN PIUTE

{ Nuwuwah (incl. Tolchinne)
{ Nuvahandit
{ Parranagetsen
{ Chemeweve
{ Ute

TAHMYAT

{ Ketanamwits

{ Akatchman

{ Kahwesikan

{ Koopan

{ Ketanamookum
{ Maringan
{ Mahrah
{ Koostan

{ Akatchmah
{ Piyumko
{ Sovova

{ Mahlke
{ Kahwesetem
{ Pow-we-yam
{ Panyiktem
{ Wah-ko-chim-kut-tem
{ Wā-we-yis-tem

{ Koopah

TONGVAN

Tongvā

{ Tongvā
{ Pah-vah-sā-kum

TUBOTELOBELAN

Tubotelobelā

{ Tubotelobelā
{ Pakanepul

{ 'Cahuilla'

{ 'Serrano'

June 1930

PROVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF SHOSHONEAN TRIBES

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Bannok
Northern Piute

Monache of Owens Valley

MONACHE

Sierra Monache

Nim Kwetah
Holkoma Toohookmatch
Kokoheba
Katinbitch
Wahsacha
Padeocha

SHOSHONE

Shoshone proper
Gowits
Tennant
Pawnee toh
Koso

SOUTHERN PIUTE

Nuvwah (incl. Tolchinne)
Nuvahandit
Parrangetsen
Ohamowave
Ute

TAHMYAT

Ketanawits

Ketanawits
Ketanawits
Ketanawits
Ketanawits

Cahuilla

Akatochen

Akatochen
Piyunke
Sewova

Serrano

Kahwaik

Kahwaik
Kahwaik
Kahwaik
Kahwaik
Kahwaik

Serrano

Koopan

Koopan

TOHUVAN

Tohuvan

Tohuvan
Tohuvan

TUBOTELCHELAN

Tubotelchelan

Tubotelchelan
Pakusopai

June 1930 -
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SHOSHONEAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ketanamukum: Western Mohave Desert, west of Cajon Pass.

Moheahneum: South-central Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts., east of Cajon Pass. (Beñeme of Garces; Vaname of ^{Kroeber} ^{related})

Ketanamwits

Maringam: Morange Valley to Bear Valley and ^{north to} Old Woman Springs.

People, Tahk'-tem

Tahk'

Koostam: San Bernardino Valley ^{and San Timotea Canyon} from Cucamonga and Jarupa ^{Yucaipe Valley and} hills east to ^{at Beaumont} summit of San Gorgonio Pass.

Tongvā: Large tribe formerly holding coast from a few miles west of Santa Monica, southeasterly at least to Santa Ana River (possibly farther); and in the interior, from Santa Susana to Cucamonga, thus including the southern slopes of the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mts. ^{and} San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys, ~~and a long stretch of coast.~~

Tongvan

People, Tah-rah'-hot

(Tribe usually called Fernandiños and Gabrieleños)

Mahlke: Desert and mts. from summit San Gorgonio Pass east to ^aConchella Desert, and from summit San Gorgonio Pass north to San Gorgonio Mt. (Called Wah'-ne-ke'-tem by Pow'-we-yam of Cahuilla Valley.)

"Cahuilla"

Kahwesik

People, Tah'-ch'-lis

See next page

Kahwesik

(continued)

Kahwesetem: East slope San Jacinto Mts, south side San Gorgonio Pass, east of Cabezon, and desert from Cabezon and Palm Springs south to head of Palm Canyon. Includes Pahn-yik'-tem & Wah-ko-chim'-kut.

Pow-we-am: Cahuilla Valley (south of eastern territory of Soboba) and south to Thousand Palms Canyon and Lost Valley.

Koopah

People, At-tah'-um

At-tah

Koopah: Aqua Caliente in Warner Valley, Puerta Cruz, and northwesterly to include Oak Valley east of Palomar Mt. (Wilakal Kroeber). Related to both Kahwesik and Akatchma.

Akatchma: Tribe extending southeasterly along the coast from just west of Newport Beach at least to, or a little beyond San Onofre Mts; and in the interior to the Santa Ana and Elsinore Mts. (between the Piyumko on the south and east, and the Tongva on the northwest). Includes Santa Ana, Orange, Capistrano, and Trabuco Canyon.

Akatchman

People, At-tah'-um

At-tah

Piyumko (Luiseno): Coast tribe between the Akatchma on the northwest and the Kammei on the southeast; reaches easterly to Palomar Mt. (Aguanga Range) and north in the interior to the southern border of Riverside. From Riverside westerly the boundary is Santa Ana River. Includes Corona, Alessandro, Arlington, Perris, Elsinore (and Elsinore Lake), Wildomar, Temecula, Fallbrook, Pala, Pauma, Las Flores, San Luis Rey, Oceanside, Vista, Twin Oaks, Escondido, and San Pasqual.

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Pay-to-see: Cahavilla Valley (south of eastern territory of Puma) and south to Puma and Puma Canyon and

Saboba

Saboba (Sovovo): Interior tribe extending from a little west of towns of San Jacinto and Hemet, easterly to crest of San Jacinto Mts.; south to include Domenigoni Valley on the southwest and to Hemet Reservoir on the southeast. *Curiously interrelated with Piyum'ko and Kahwesik.*

SHOSHONEAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

These 3 very closely related

Ketanamukum: Western Mohave Desert, west of Cajon Pass.

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"Cahuilla"
Kahwesik
People, Tahch-lis

See next page

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(continued)

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At-tah

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X/23a-z/G51

shoshone - Piute

X/23a-z/G51

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c

THE NAME PIUTE OR PAHUTE

(In its various forms, as Paiute, Pah-Ute, Pah-Utah,
Piute, Py-Ute, Payuches, Pyutt, Pey-utes, &c)

By C. Hart Merriam

Since earliest historic times the name Piute (or Pah-ute) has been used ~~by Indians of the Southwest~~ for a Shoshonean tribe or group of tribes occupying a considerable extent of country north of the Big Bend of the Colorado River, and in more recent times the same name has been, and still is, applied to a widely different group of Shoshonean tribes inhabiting eastern California, northwestern Nevada, and eastern Oregon--^{thereby} giving rise to endless confusion.

As early as 1776, the Spanish Padre and explorer Garces, looking across the ~~Grand Canyon of the~~ Colorado from the south, saw smoke rising on the north side; this, he was told by his companions (apparently Yavapi), came from the fires of the Payuchas. In the course of his travels, he mentions the Payuchas at different times and places, indicating that a century and a half ago the name

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

1935 words in

Name + Location	So-called by Piutes Of Mono Lake	So-called by Piutes Of Bishop and Big Pine	So-called by Piutes Of Lone Pine
Alabama Range Back of Lone Pine; Biggest middle hill			Pe-gow'-wah
Alabama Range Hill just N. of Lone Pine Creek			Yar'-ro-noo
Antelope Valley N. Of Bridgeport	O-nav-ve-gwa-tū		
Ash Creek			O'-to-o'
Rancherias on Ash Creek			O'-zah-wah'-nah Pat-too-roo'-ba
Benton (place)	Pe-a-ten	(hot spring) Ut-tā-oo-le- gwet'-tā ut-te-gwah'-tē	Ū-too'-nā
Big Pine		To-o-hah'-tse Pē-tud-de (south)	
Bishop (place) —		{ Pā-rib'bl-sā-ge Pah-ho'-ve guet'-tā Row-wah-hah-buj'-je	
Bishop Creek		Yo-gah-mud-de Wah'-kah-haw'-pah	
Bloody Canyon	Hoo-too-er'-rah		
Bridgeport Valley	Po-gah'		

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Carroll Creek		Se'-wah-roop'
Rancheria on Carroll Creek		Sě-hũ-be roob'bă
Carthage Creek		
Rancherias on Carthage Creek		O'-re-rok-ke' Pi'-ah-roo'-bă Ing-ah-rah'-ne-be
Casa Diable	Pah-o-rit-too- ru-bag	
Cottonwood Creek		Hoo'-rup Hoo'-dũ
Rancheria on Cottonwood Creek		Ho'-rip' Ho-roob'b
Crater Island (Mono Lake) (blackd)	(Black), Too-hoo-gah-dah Too-koo'-re-dar'-rah	
Mt. Dana, north Side Mono Pass	Se-pah-ki-bah	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake

Of Bishop and
Big Pine

Of Lone Pine

Deep Spring Valley

Siv'-ve-tip te-
vōp'

Farrington Ranch - see Williamson Butte

Fish Lake Valley
(Pipers)

(East)
Se-ve' nā-guet-tah

George Creek

Pā-roop'

Lowest Village
On George Creek

Top-poo'-ze

High Sierra

^{big}Pa-via ki-bah
^{high}Oe-dē-u-ki-bah

{ Pah-yaht toi-
ab-be
Pah-bi-toi'-ah
Pah-me'-te toi-
av-ve

Independence

Shuk-shev'-vah

Place little S.
Of Independence

To-o-wer'

Inyo Mountains

Toi-av'-ve

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

of Mono Lake

of Bishop and
Big Pine

of Lone Pine

Levining Canyon

Little Lake

Little Pine Creek
At Independence

O'-kō-rō'b

Little Walker Lake-
let, Mono Co. Calif. Pah-be-tah-gwā

Lone Pine

Pah-hā-e-wah-
tē'

Rancheria on
Site of present
Town of Lone Pine

Pah'-o-whah'

Lone Pine Creek

Sang-wah'-ā-
hō'b
Wo-kō-be-hō'b

Rancherias on
Lone Pine Creek

Pah'-o-poo'-ēt
Sing-ah-buz-ze
Pi-tip'-pē
Pi-dū-sē-ā

Harveys Ranch

Long Valley ————— Kween-nā-bat —————

(fish) (big ditch)
{ Pahng'-we hoo'-tse n.p.
Kwe-nā-gwē-tah
Soo-go-et'

Mammoth

Pat-selt

Mammoth Pass

Ow-stu'-gwā-kah

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Mono Craters	Ah'-ve (pumice stone)		
Mono Lake	Koo-ză-bă Pahm-wah'-dah Pah'-tse-ho'-tak	Kwe'-chah-bi-ah Kwe'-jah-vă'-yah	
Mono Trail			
Oak Creek, at old Camp Independence			Tak'-ke-sab'-be
Olancho Creek			O-lahn'-cha
Rancheria at Olancho			Se-o-no-bitch'
Owens Lake		Kwe-jah-pi'-ah	Paht-se'-ah-tah
Head of Owens Lake			Pah-we-go
Rancherias on shore of Owens Lake			Ki-vă'-roo-te
Owens River		Pah-tah	Pah'-tah
Rancheria at mouth of Owens River on Lake shore, west side river mouth			Pah-ving-witch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rancherias on Owens River			
4 m. N. of Owens Lake			Pah-ro-ko-ah'-tă
On W. side opposite Id. below George Creek			Pah-vě'-de-kan'- noo
A short distance Above Pah-vě'-de- kan-noo			Wah'-sah-gah- ter-roo Nah'-no-pi-ah
About 1 m. above Nah'-no-pi-ah			Yah-kow'-wũ-tě'
Owens Valley	Pă'-kwe-hoo	{ Pah'-hoop' Yo-ro-bah t }	{ Yo'-goop Yo'-guts }
Owens Valley from Big Pine South		Pe-ton'-ă-gwat-tă	
Pa-a-ho Island, Mono Lake (white)	(white) Hah'-ge-dar-rah Tee-hog-we-dah		
Parker Peak	Sin-no ki-bah		
Pyramid Lake	sucker Koo-yu-e pah-tse-ho-tah		
Richter Creek			Ki'-vă'-roo-be
Rancheria on Richter Creek			Moo'-e-mă-tũ

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

of Mono Lake

of Bishop and
Big Pine

of Lone Pine

Rock Creek

Round Valley

round
Peep

Kween-num-bah'
-nah'

Rush Creek

Tū-be-ge-hoo-pū

Rancheria at
Forks of
Ruch Creek

Hav-vah-gat-tin
Hah-bah-kah-te-u

Saline Valley

Ko-o-kwat-tā

Sheep Mt.

O-pi'-bā gī'b

Shooey or Sheperd
Creek

Sah-gah-rō'b

Mt. Tom in High
Sierra west of
Bishop

Pah'-vah-toi-ahb
Pah-bi-toi'-yah

Tuolumne Meadows

Pā-ru-bit-tah

Tuttle Creek

Pah-hah'-gah-hō'b

Rancheria on
Tuttle Creek

Pah'-goo-oo

Rancheria on
small creek 1 m.
S. of Tuttle Creek

O-gan'-o-we'-te

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OR PLACES

of Mono Lake

of Bishop and
Big Pine

of Lone Pine

Walker Lake

Ah-gi
Ar-ri pah'-tse-ho-tah

Williamson Butte

Hoo'-goo-pe'-jah

Rancheria at
Williamson Butte
(Farrington Ranch)

Tū-nū-gah-bū

Williamson Peake

Pah-gah-ge'
Toi-ab-be

White Mts.

Toi-ab-be

Tos'-sah-toi-ahb

Mt. Whitney

Tā'-wo-kab'b

Mts. back of
Olancho

Kah-nah'-gow-we

(cc)

MISUSE OF THE NAME PAVIOTSO

The unfortunate term Paviotso was introduced into the literature of Anthropology in 1874 by the late Major J. W. Powell who erroneously believed it to be the proper name--the name used by themselves--for the Piute of western Nevada. But I have worked with these people for many years and have found without exception that they resent its application to themselves, saying that they are PIUTES, and that they never heard of Paviotso.

^{This} It ^{many} ^{unfortunate} ~~is~~ one of the ~~unhappy~~ names that die hard--having been adopted for Piute by Pilling in 1885, Kroeber in 1909, Hodge in 1910, Dixon in 1913 and 1915, Strong in 1927 and 1929, Steward in 1935, and Park in 1937--thus continued ^{time} to the present time.

Briefly, Paviotso is a term used by the Shoshone of central Nevada for the Piute of northwestern Nevada.

C. Hart Merriam

May 1937

Send to General Polakoff
May 1937

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Alabama Range Back of Lone Pine; (Biggest middle hill)		Pe-gow'-wah
Alabama Range Hill just N. of Lone Pine Creek		Yar'-ro-noo
Antelope Valley N. Of Bridgeport	O-nav-ve-gwa-tũ	
Ash Creek		O'-to-o'
Rancherias on Ash Creek		O'-zah-wah'-nah Pat-too-roo'-ba
Benton (place)	Pe-a-ten	(hot spring) Ut'-tā-oo'-le- gwet'-tā
Big Pine		To-o-hah'-tse
Bishop (place)		Pah-ho'-ve guet'-tā
Bishop Creek		Yo-gah-mud-de Wah'-kah-haw'-pah
Bloody Canyon	Hoo-too-er'-rah	
Bridgeport Valley	Po-gah'	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Carroll Creek		Se'-wah-roop'
Rancheria on Carroll Creek		Sě-hũ-be roob'bă
Carthage Creek		
Rancherias on Carthage Creek		O'-re-rok-ke' Pi'-ah-roo'-bă Ing-ah-rah'-ne-be
Casa Diable	Pah-o-rit-too- ru-bag	
Cottonwood Creek		Hoo'-rup Hoo'-dũ
Rancheria on Cottonwood Creek		Ho'-rip' Ho-roob'b
Crater Island	Too-hoo'-gah-dah	
Mt. Dana, north Side Mono Pass	Se-pah-ki-bah	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Deep Spring Valley	Siv'-ve-tip te- vōp'	
Fish Lake Valley (Pipers)	^{East} Se-ve' nā-guet-tah	
George Creek		Pā-roop'
Lowest Village On George Creek		Tep-poo'-ze
High Sierra	^{big} Pa-via ki-bah ^{high} Oe-de-u-ki-bah	Pah-yaht toi- ab-be Pah-me'-te toi- av-ve
Independence		Shuk-shev'-vah
Place little S. Of Independence		To-o-wer'
Inyo Mountains	Toi-av'-ve	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Levining Canyon		
Little Lake		
Little Pine Creek At Independence		O'-kō-rō'b
Little Walker Lake- let, Mono Co. Calif.	Pah-be-tah-gwā	
Lone Pine	Pah-hā-e-wah- tē'	
Rancheria on Site of present Town of Lone Pine		Pah'-o-whah'
Lone Pine Creek		Sang-wah'-ā- hō'b Wo-kō'-be-hō'b
Rancherias on Lone Pine Creek		Pah'-o-poo'-ēt Sing-ah'-buz-ze Pi-tip'-pē Pi-dū-sē'-ā
Long Valley	Kween-nā-bat	Kwe-nā-gwě-tah
Mammoth	Pat-selt	
Mammoth Pass	Ow-stu'-gwā-kah	

Harvey's Ranch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Mono Craters	Ah'-ve		
Mono Lake	Koo-ză-bă Pah'-tse-ho'-tak	Kwe'-chah-bi-ah Kwe'-jah-vă'-yah	
Mono Trail			
Oak Creek, at old Camp Independence			Tak'-ke-sab'-be
Olancha Creek			O-lahn'-cha
Rancheria at Olancha			Se-o-no-bitch'
Owens Lake		Kwe-jah-pi'-ah	Paht-se'-ah-tah
Head of Owens Lake			Pah-we'-go
Rancherias on shore of Owens Lake			Ki-vă'-roo-te
Owens River		Pah-tah	Pah'-tah
Rancheria at mouth of Owens River on Lake shore, west side river mouth			Pah-ving-witch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rancherias on Owens River			
4 m. N. of Owens Lake			Pah-ro-ko-ah'-tă
On W. side opposite Id. below George Creek			Pah-vě'-de-kan'- noo
A short distance Above Pah-vě-de- kan-noo			Wah'-sah-gah- ter-roo Nah'-no-pi-ah
About 1 m. above Nah'-no-pi-ah			Yah-kow'-wũ-tě'
Owens Valley	Pă'-kwe-hoo	Yo-ro-bah	Yo'-goop Yo'-guts
Owens Valley from Big Pine South		Pe-ton'-ă-gwat'-tă	
Pa-a-ho Island. Mono Lake	Too-hog'-we-dah		
Parker Peak	Sin-no ki-bah		
Pyramid Lake	Koo-yu-e pah-tse-ho-tah		
Richter Creek			Ki'-vă'-roo-be
Rancheria on Richter Creek			Moo'-e-mă-tũ

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES
of Mono Lake of Bishop and
Big Pine of Lone Pine

Rock Creek		
Round Valley	round Peep	Kween-num-bah'
Rush Creek	Tū-be-ge-hoo-pū	
Rancheria at Forks of Ruch Creek	Hav-vah-gat-tin Hah-bah-kah-te-u	
Saline Valley		Ko-o-kwat-tā
Sheep Mt.		O-pi'-bā gī'b
Shooney or Sheperd Creek		Sah-gah-rō'b
Mt. Tom in High Sierra west of Bishop		Pah'-vah-toi-ahb
Tuolumne Meadows	Pā-ru-bit-tah	
Tuttle Creek		Pah-hah'-gah-hō'b
Rancheria on Tuttle Creek		Pah'-goo-oo
Rancheria on small creek 1 m. S. of Tuttle Creek		O-gan'-o-we'-te

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OR PLACES
of Mono Lake of Bishop and
Big Pine of Lone Pine

Walker Lake	Ah-gi Ar-ri pah'tse-ho-tah	
Williamson Butte		Hoo'-goo-pe'-jah
Rancheria at Williamson Butte	Tū-nū-gah-bū	
Williamson Peake		Pah-gah-ge' Toi'-ab-be
White Mts.		Toi-ab-be Tos'-sah-toi'-ahb
Mt. Whitney		Tā'-wo-kab'b
Mts. back of Olancho		Kah-nah'-kow-we

INTERRELATIONS OF CALIFORNIA TRIBES OF PIUTE AFFINITIES

The ^{Piute of} Pyramid Lake, ^{Walker Lake} and Mono Lake ~~Piutes~~ are closely related ^{bands} tribes of Northern Piute, to be grouped together in striking contrast with the Chemeweve or Southern Piute tribes; and also, though ~~perhaps~~ in less marked contrast, with the ^{Piute} ~~Monache~~ of ^{the Sierra Nevada and} Owens Valley ~~Piute~~. The Panamint, Pakwazidje ^{Koso} and Shoshone ^{Candiant} form another group, although of somewhat complex relations.

~~The Bishop Creek Piute, which belong to the Monache, divisions, are somewhat intermediate between the Mono Lake Piute on the north and the typical Monache and Panamint Shoshone on the south -- some words agreeing with or closely resembling the one, other words, the other.~~

The Southern Piute ^{which} ~~(including~~ the ^(Colorado River) Chemeweve, the Las Vegas Nuvahandits, the Moapa Pahranagatseu, and the more distant Tehachapi Newooah) form a distinct group but show relationships with the Panamint and Shoshone.

Piute Affinities

2

~~Pakwazidje Shoshone.~~

Of the tribes of the Chemeweve group, ~~known to me~~, the Newooah and Tolchinne are most aberrant. They show ^{no} relationships ~~also~~ to both Monache and Shoshone.

It is a curious and interesting fact that many Newooah and Nuvahandit words agree with or ~~are~~ closely resemble those of to Northern Piute.

A great break occurs between the ^(New-ooah-Chemeweve) ~~Southern Piute~~ ff a group ^{that} stretching from the Tejon-Tehachapi Mountains easterly to ^{(Ketanamwits) (San Serrano)} the Colorado River, and the Mohinean group ^{of} occupying the southwestern part of the Mohave Desert and adjacent ^{stages on the} mountains on the south. And still greater breaks exist between the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley and the Tongvā of the San Fernando-Los Angeles region, for these very distinct tribes differ so radically from one another and from all existing Shoshonean tribes that their reference to the same stock is somewhat strained.

PIUTE TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

The Piute tribes of California and Nevada fall naturally into several groups; ~~which I incline to regard as of subfamily rank.~~

1. The Northern Piute of northwestern Nevada, southern Oregon, and eastern California (reaching south to Walker Lake and the White Mt. Divide).

2. The Monache of Owens Valley, including the closely related ^{derivative} tribes of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada.

#3. The Southern Piute comprising the New-oo-ah, Tol'-chin'-ne, Nu-vah'-an-dit, Pah-ran'-e-gaht-sen, and Chem-e-we'-ve tribes.

Still farther south are the Mohinean' tribes, commonly called Serrano', and embracing the Ketanomookum, Moheahneum, and Maringam'. These are rather closely related to one another but are too distinct linguistically from the Piute to be classed with them.

The Tong'-vā and Tubotelobelā stand apart from all the others and from one another. The Tong'-vā are distantly related to the so-called Serrano--the Ketanomookum of the Tejon and the Moheahneum of the San Bernardino region--but the kinship is remote and no affinities with other tribes have been detected. ✓ The Tubotelobela likewise stand alone, although a few words are essentially the same as in Koo'-pah and Piyumko (Luiseno), and a very few agree rather closely with Ketanamookum.

✓ It is true that a few Tongvā words agree with or resemble the same words as in Piyumko (Luiseno), while a larger number suggest Kahwésik and Koo'-pah. This corresponds to the group relationship of these languages with the Mohinean ("Serrano").

PIUTE TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

The Piute tribes of California and Nevada fall naturally into several groups, which I incline to regard as of subfamily rank. 1. The Northern Piute of northwestern Nevada, southern Oregon, and eastern California (reaching south to Walker Lake and White Mt. divide).

2. The Monache of Owens Valley and the closely related ^{series of Shoshonean} tribes of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada.

3. The Southern Piute comprising the New-oo-ah, Tol-chin-ne, Nu-vah-an-dit, Pah-ran-e-gaht-sen, and Chem-e-we-ye tribes.

The Mohinean tribes, commonly called Serrano, and embracing the Ketanomookum, Moheahneum, and Maringam, are too distinct linguistically to be classed with the Piute.

Monache. In my condensed tabulated vocabularies of Calif.-Nevada Shoshonean tribes (comprising about 170 words):

Monache agrees with Northern Piute in 70 words and differs in 94 words.

Monache agrees with Panamint Shoshone in 57 and with Central Shoshone in 42.

Monache agrees with Nuvahandit in 27

Monache agrees with Newooah in 21.

It is clear therefore that the Monache are of mixed affinities, their ancestry dating back apparently to a period antecedent to the complete differentiation of the present peripheral tribes known as the Northern and Southern Piute and Panamint Shoshone.

MOHINTEAN

(Called Serrano by the Spanish).

My vocabularies show that the language of the Mo-he-ah-ne-um or Mohineam of San Bernardino Mts. is essentially the same as that of the Tejon Ke-tah-na-moo-kum. and that the Moringam is only slightly different. And old Indians say that Yukipiam is essentially similar.

My vocabularies show that the Ke-tah-na-moo-kum, Mohineam, Marangan, Kahwesik (Cahuilla), Koopa, and Piyumkos (Luiseno) dialects are very closely interrelated; that perhaps the Kahwesik and Mohineam are the closest, and that the Piyumkos (or Luiseno) is as close to Mohineam as it is to Kahwesik.

Koo-pah, contrary to the usual belief, seems to be a little closer to Kahwesik (Cahuilla) than to Piyumkos.

Kroeber is in error therefore in writing "Cahuilla-Luiseno" as opposed to "Serrano" (Mohineam & Maringam)

since collectively these tribes form a natural and compact group which differs widely from the Southern Piute or New-oo-ah-Chemewere group. If any division is justified, it would seem to be to set off the Piyumkos and their close relatives the Akatchma and Sovoma from the others. But ^{this} ~~nothing~~ should ^{not} be done until a more careful comparison of the vocabularies has been made.

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Shoshone Stock - Northern Piute

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Hi-Way Garage L. E. Babcock and F. W. (Steve) Smith PAIRING ALL MAKES OF CARS Address BIG PINE, CAL	Peterson's Service Station Courteous Service Address BIG PINE, CAL			
J. Bandhauer & Son GENERAL MERCHANDISE Supplies for Parties, Packing in to Back Country We Know How Address Independence, Cal.	Rock Service Station INDEPENDENCE, CAL Service your car in cool, refreshing spot in south entrance to In pendence. Station An to Serve You CLEAN RESTROOM O. K. Kelley Manager-Owner			
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ASKS

Northern Piute

Ask what they know about Buffalo in
early days.

Arguello's Esqd. of 1821

Rancherias mentioned:

Benene
caquillome
canucaymas
catalillomi

capa

cha

cheno

chiyasayacume

chugelempa

coru

dacdac

ehita

Gapetely

Goroy

Gualactole

Gualactos

Guiaguillomi

Guiritoy

Hutulabe

Libantiliyani

Libaytos

Llali

Lonita

Magma

Olompali

Pachi

Poquetoe

Pulpunes

Satuntutillani

Suisun

Suñus

Teroti

Tuyaja

Ululatos

Digger

Mewuk

Mewan

Digger: Account of ceremony in Jackson Valley, ^{Child April 20, 1924} celebrating ^{Amador Co, Calif.} the official abandonment of term 'Digger' -- Stockton
Record, April 21, 1924.

"Burned at the stake" re to end of II.

VERSO

Owens Valley Piute Names for
their several bands:

Pan-nā'-wā - so called by the
and also by the Santa Val. Panamint.

Includes all bands from Anisotin north to
Bishop, Benton, & Round Valley.

Pah'-be-o'-zo. For Mono Lake & northern Piute
called by Pakwasitch Panamint &

To'-bo-haz'-ze neu'ma For Big Pine band by name
(from the place name To'-bo-haz'-ze).

No'-no-pe'-nā neu'm' Independence Piute name for
Lone Pine band (from Nah'-no-pi'ah, an old village
about 3½ miles north of Lone Pine).

Lone Pine Piute name for bands in
Owens and Mono Lake valleys:

Koo-zah'-be-te-kah' - Mono Lake tribe

Pe-ag'-gah te-kah' - Long Valley band.

Kwe'-nah pat'-se - Round Valley band.

O'-kah-vi' dā-kah - Bishop band

Tak'-ke-sev'-vuts - - - Oak Cr. band (next north of
Independence).

Wo'-ko-rōb - - - Independence band.

Siv'-ve-nang-at' - - Pakwasitch Panamint at Alameda.

INFORMATION TO FIND OUT:

Dividing line between Northern Piute of Mono Lake and Monache of Owens Valley.

Monache Names

What are Pe-ag'-gah-te-kah of Long Valley

What are Kwe'-nah-pat'-se of Round Valley

What are O'-kah-vi-dă-kah Of Bishop Creek

What are Po-hă-vă-ră'-ze of Mts. north of
Benton Valley

Mrs Greene of
Lone Pine, Owens Valley
Kuf's headship house -
Gen. Lundy men stop the

Miss Bertha S. Wilkins
formerly teacher at Independence
knows center of Owens Val. Libs.

Willard Johnson

Mrs Green of
Lone Pine, Owens Valley
helps board her house -
and many men stop there

Miss Bertha S. Wilkins
formerly teacher at Independence
knows owner of Owens Val. Lib.

Willard Johnson

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz [reliable man]

Bishop Piute, Bishop Calif. May 22, 1935. J.L.C.

Chek-ka-shar-rik-kah = Independence ^{tribe} (acorn eaters)

Pē-tud-de (south) = Big Pine

Pē-tud-dah-gwet-te = tribe at Big Pine

To-bo-haz-ze = little hill or place south of Big Pine

Pow-wah-hah-buj-te = Bishop

Kwē-nah-bah = Round Valley

Kwē-nah-bah-tē = people of Round Valley

Kwē-jah-be-rik-kah = Mono Lake larvae eaters

Ut-te-oort-re-gwet-tē = Benton tribe

Ut-te-gwah-tē (hot spring) = Benton

"Benton people talk same as Bishop and also same as some Northern Piute."

{Pā, nā-gwit-te
Pah-mah-gwit-tah = North Fork people (people on west side) = Nim

The "Pah-mah-gwit-tah used to come through Piute Pass and Mammoth Pass. Used to visit here quite a bit."

"We
Monache = Didn't know the term "Monache."

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz,

Bishop Piute, Bishop, Calif. May 22, 1935. J.L.C.

Prefixes - Tah = our

E = my

U = your

O = his

Nug-gah-nō-ba = circle or corral where dances were held.
(Dances always held outdoors)

Sah-ke = Small raft made of green tules. Used to carry things across river. Nuts, acorns and so on put on raft and someone swam behind and pushed it across.

We had war dances but never fought much. Some fights with White People.

Pe-dah-nē-tē = Emetic (Sagebrush and some other roots boiled together. "That's the way they used to doctor each other long time ago."

Tū-hoo-en-nō = Trap. Flat rock baited on little string tied to rock. When string was pulled rock would fall on game. Caught chipmunks, grnd. squirrels, woodrats.

Cached pine nuts in caves.

Used baskets for roasting.

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz,

Bishop Piute, Bishop California, May 22, 1935 J.L.C.

To-ish'-she = pipe. Made from cane. Filled hole with tobacco and smoked it.

Nah-kah-goi'-yah = ear ring

Used paint on faces but very little tattooing.

No nose sticks.

Didn't burn dead. Buried them in ground.

Ish'-shah = World Maker. "Ish'-shah was always making trouble [&] getting into mischief. He had a brother who had sense. His name was Tow'-pe. Tow'-pe gave Ish'-shah good advice about what to do but he didn't do it and so he got into lots of trouble and mischief."

X/23d-a/653 Shoshone Stock
Monache Piute

X/23d-a/653

80/18
C

Kameah River:

✓ Pad-doo-shā	3 Rivers (highest up) (language same Wul-sachē)	Monache Plate
✓ Wik-tchum-ne	near Tulare	
✓ Yo-kot	" (SE Kameah station)	near same language (Yokut)
✓ Kah'-meah	" (where Kameah station is)	
✓ Tā-dum'-ne	" (bet Farmersville + Kameah station)	Entirely different from above but much like one another } Yokut
✓ dhoo-noot (nut)	" (SE Visalia)	
✓ Choo-e-nook	" (close to Tulare (little north))	
✓ Tah'-che	Tulare Lake	Yokut

Kings River:

✓ Nah'-che		
✓ Nā-tos-nā-tā		
✓ Wā'-chā-kut	just below Centinella (close)	language similar to ? Dream Valley Em-tim-pitch? little north mill creek Choo-e-nook-ne No
✓ Koo-chā'-al-le	(all dead) talaga Choo-e-nook-ne just below Centinella + mill creek	
✓ Choo-e-nūm'-ne	Mountain mill creek	Choo-ki-mia-ah Squam Valley talk more same as Choo-e-nūm'-ne?
Wā'- Wah-pān'-nutch Wā'-	{ mill Flat Cr. Val. High up King Riv. mill creek flume	(talk pretty near same with FK 'mons')
Hōl'-kom-mah	Jackson + Cole of fesh (talk like N.F.K. Madra 'mons')	
Kō'-ko-hēp	little N (3-4 miles) Jackson (talk same Jackson 'mons')	
Kash-ā-woosh-ah	San Joaquin ^{canon} near Lower House (= N.F.K. 'mons') [= 'Nim']	

Geographic Names

Three Rivers	✓ Pad-mish'-ah (after tribe formerly at Three Rivers)
Kameah River	✓ Pah-kō'-mah
North Fork Kameah	✓ O-se'eng we
Kings River	✓ Woo'-pānts-oo-pi
Esham Valley	✓ Pah-hab'-ā-wit-te
Badger	✓ Pah-po'-nah we'-te
Auckland	✓ Howi-be-we'-te
Ash Spring (between Auckland + Badger)	✓ To-sah'-we'-te
Bobs place	✓ Tsook'-che-go we'-te
High Bald Mt. E Esham Valley	✓ Too-pach'-e-bo-no
San Joaquin Plain	✓ Yo-go'-mah-tā
Lemon Cove	✓ Daw'-kan-ū-te

Wuksache (Esham Valley)

Medicines:

Umbellularia: leaves steeped for poultice for pains

Rhus trilobata: Berries used for sour drink in warm weather; also for indigestion.

Chamaebatia foliolosa: leaves steeped & used for poultice.

Artemisia ludoviciana:

Balsamorhiza: - used for rheumatism.

Rhamnus tomentella: Berries eat in winter.

Other uses of plants:

Umbellularia, wood used for house

Cornus glabrata, sometimes used for arrows.

Cercocarpus pauciflorus, used for digging sticks, cane for old people.

Rhus trilobata - rods used in canoe baskets.

Opocymum - used for string & net.

Asclepias (wood leaf) used for fibre.

TOO-HOOK'-WITCH or TOO-HOOK'-MUTCH

A Western Monache tribe closely related to Wo'-pon-nutch.

Information from an old woman named Jane Waley, wife of old Joe Waley [a Wopanutch from Mill Flat Valley]. Mrs. Waley was born and raised at Haslett Basin. Additional information was obtained from another Too-hook-mutch woman, originally also from Haslett Basin. [Her husband, Charley Joe, is a Wo'-pan-nutch from Mill Flat Valley]. All of these Indians in 1930 were living in Mill Creek Valley near Dunlap--in Entimbitch territory. Mrs. Waley thinks her language the same as that of her Wopanutch husband. This proves not strictly correct. Charley Joe pronounces the name of his wife's tribe Too-hoo'-kah-mutch and also called it Tsoo'-ä-ä-wa-tah.

The territory of the Too-hook'-kwitch or Too-hook'-mutch (spoken also as Too-hook'-kah-mutch, and slurred Too-hook'-waj and Too-hook') extends broadly along the north side of Kings River from Trimmer easterly to Dinkey Creek, and, according to the Waleys, considerably farther east--the hunting ground continuing over Rogers Ridge and reaching even to Tehipite.

Too-hook-mutch appears to be the proper name for the several Monache-Piute bands on the north side of Kings River from Trimmer (or Trimmer Springs) northeasterly and easterly to and beyond Dinkey Creek. It therefore becomes the proper tribal name for the groups called Holkoma and Towincheba by

me in 1903, and which have been adopted by Kroeber and his

several followers.

From information obtained in recent years it has become evident that not only ^{the different tribes called by me in 1903} Holkoma and Towincheba, but also ^{the descendants} Choo-e-now'-wit (or Tsoo-e-now'-wit) of Haslett Basin, Hoo'-doo-ge-dah of Cole Spring, Pi'-yu-mi on Pine Ridge, Pōt-no-wāt at Tellhouse, Toi'-nitch (or Toi-hi'-chă) of Trimmer Springs, and Yo-win-e'-wit at Pandango Ground are ^{only} really rancheria bands, all speaking essentially the same language.

(1)

RANCHERIA SITES (PAST AND PRESENT) TRIBUTARY TO KINGS RIVER

Marked on U.S.G.S. map sheets sent me by John R. White, Supt. Sequoia National Park, and Guy Hopping, Supt. Gen. Grant National Park. 1930. Tehipite & Dinuba Quads.

1. Sycamore Creek Indian School--many now.
2. Upper Deep Creek, Rush Creek, Big Creek, & Haslett Basin--many now.
3. On west side Dinkey Creek at Prices Camp, immediately south of junction of Bear Meadow Creek. Too-hook'-mutch
4. On east side of high ridge east of Secate Creek a little more than 3 miles north of Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch.
5. At or near head of small creek in mountains 1 mile due west of present Trimmer. Too-hook'-mutch
6. On west side of junction of Secate Creek with Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch
7. On west side of junction of Dinkey Creek with North Fork Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch
8. Near head of small creek $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Kings River, 3 miles east of mouth of North Fork Kings River. Possibly Too-hook'-mutch but may be ancient tribe.
9. On Kings River at Rogers Crossing, about 1 mile southeast of mouth of North Fork Kings River. Wo'ponutch

10. Half a mile north of North Fork Kings River on west side of Creek not named on map but $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of junction of Dinkey Creek with North Fork Kings. Possibly Too-hook'-mutch
11. On east side of lower part of Mill Flat Creek two miles east of Crabtree and (airline) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Kings River. Camp No.3. Woponutch
12. On Hughes Creek northeast of Red Mountain and west of Granite Ridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles north of Piedra. Probably Toi-he'-che.
13. On north side of Kings River $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Piedra and nearly opposite the mouth of Mill Creek. Probably Toi-he'-cha.
14. In Mill Creek Valley below forks. Cho-e-nim'-ne.
15. On _____ Mountain north of west end of Squaw Valley, 1 mile north of Geol. Survey Bench mark Alt. 3356 ft. Cho-ki'-min-nah
16. In southwestern part of Squaw Valley on west side of road just 1 mile southeast of U.S.G.S. Bench mark (Alt. 1693). Chokimina
17. On south side of old Dunlap road midway between Squaw Valley and Dunlap. Chokimina
18. Dunlap or Mill Creek Valley--many Indians. Entimbitch & others.
19. Near Lockwood Cr. south of junction of Middle & So. Fks. Kings River. Woponutch

The lumber camps of 1887 or 1888, indicated on the Dinuba
and Tehipite^{uses} quadrangles by the numerals 3, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, & 4 (all in
territory of Woponutch) are:

Camp 3: Millwood (in Millwood Flume).

Camp 4: On south side of Kings River at junction of Mill Flat Cr.

Camp 4 $\frac{1}{2}$: At Rogers Crossing of Kings River $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of mouth
of Mill Flat Creek.

Another Camp 4: Located on west side of ridge between Lockwood
Creek and Long Meadow Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of junction
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The rancherias of the Too-hook-mutch were located at intervals from Sycamore Creek easterly to Dinkey Creek, beyond which there were ~~not~~ no villages.

Too-hook-mutch
✓ Charlie Joe's wife ^{a Pude-boat (named Chen-nah-lut)} has five vertical narrow lines on her chin--one median, with two on each side. She is ~~a~~ too-hoo'-ka mutch from Haslett Basin and (talks the same as the ~~Whaleys~~ (now living at Dunlap) ^{who also is} Mrs. Jane ~~Whaley~~ ^{being a} too-hook-mutch

fl not
2,

Old Whaley's wife belongs to the Too-hook-witch

(from or about ~~from~~ Dinkey c. ~~westward~~ ^{(down the (westward) to below} ~~westward~~ ^{trimmer.})

tribe of the north side of Kings River. Whaley usually

spoke of her tribe as Too-hook-kwitch or Too-hook-kwaj, often

^{in it} slurred to Too-hook, + said their language was same as Holkoma, ^(and Towineheba,) and near
same as Ko-ko-hē'b.

HOO'-DOO-GE'-DAH BAND OF TOO-HOOK'-MUTCH

Headquarters: Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah rancheria at Cole Spring on Pine Ridge east of Sycamore Creek and north of Kings River.

Information from Charley Joe, a fullblood Woponutch born and raised at the Mill Flat Creek rancheria. He married a Too-hook'-mutch woman from Haslett Basin and for some years they lived together at Cole Spring. Now (1930) they have settled among the Entimbitch at Dunlap, Fresno County.

Informant insists that the proper name of the Cole Spring people is Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah and that they talk the same as the Too-hook'-mutch of Haslett Basin and Sycamore Creek--of whom they are one of the rancheria bands. I obtained a vocabulary from him, which he assures me is Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah. He speaks much more deliberately than the Woponutch ("Wopōj") of the valley of Mill Flat Creek, whose home he calls Kó-o-ne'-je.

I understood Charlie Joe to say that a line from Haslett Basin to Dinkey Creek is their boundary; and that Dinkey Creek is the boundary ^{or of} between the sah-kah'-de, the roo-hoo'-ka-mutch of Haslett Basin, and the Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah of Cole Spring--but I fail to understand his geography.

He located the row'-in-che'-bah on Little Creek-- or "a little creek"-- "toward Haslett Basin", which would be east from his place at Cole Spring. It would seem therefore that the row'-in-che'-bah proper (probably a rancheria) were on Rush Creek or one of its branches.

He says also that the sā-kah'-de or sah'-kah'-de live on the big hill south of Haslett Basin and speak the ^{same as the} Holkomah; ^{also} ~~language~~ and that an Indian named sa-kah-de Dick is now picking ^{fruit} ~~peas~~ at Orosi (Sept. 1930). ^{who} ~~he~~ has a son, Sam John,

He says the Toi-ne'-che were on the ^{northern side} ~~south side~~ of Kings River, ^{west of} from Trimmer southwesterly, and were an independent tribe from the Too-hoo'-ka-mutch.

^(a band)
The name of the tribe in Jose Basin and extending thence southward to the Too-hoo'-ka-mutch he gave as Kwē-tah.

He says that there are no Indians in Watts valley.

He states that the Kō'-ko-he'-bah of Burr valley ^{then} He calls kōk-hē'-ba and kōk-hēb, ^{adding} ~~and~~ "now all dead" ~~?~~ were a different tribe from the roo-hoo'-ka-mutch.

The name of Sycamore creek is Pah-ho'-too-ar'-rah

" " " Little cr. (W of Haslett Basin) is Yu'-we-ne'-wit-tah
" " " Big Creek is ?
" " " Sakate cr is Sah-kah'-te
" " " Rush Creek ? - - - - ?
" " " Cole Spring is Soo-he'-bah-wi-tah
" " " Burr val is kōk-hēb or Yow'-ne-kwā-tah.

Other statements from Charley Joe; a Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah from Cole Spring:

To'-win-che'-bah (To-win-che' ^{(Band on Little cr. (a "a little creek")} "toward" (west of) Haslett Basin. The place name of)

^{was?} Yu'-we-ne'-wit-tah apparently place name of Towincheba rcha.

^{same as the} Hōl'-ko-mah same as Too-hoo'-ka-mutch.

Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah. Band at Cole Spring
Cole Spring (place) Soo-he'-bah-wi-tah--home of Hoo'-doo-

^{band or rancheria} ge'-dah. They do not go as far north as Shaver.

^{band} Tribe at Haslett Basin (wife's ^{band} tribe) Tsoo'-e-ā-wā-tah of the

^{tribe} Also given as Too-hoo'-ka-mutch. Says her talk is same as Towinchebah same language as Too-hoo'-mutch spoken by old Jane Whaley, wife of old Joe Whaley now living at Dunlap. Also, that the To'-win-che'-bah band ~~talk to same~~.

^{same} Hōl'-ko-mah
^{The legend of the}
^{people of the}
^{tribe}

(1)

THE WO'-PO-NUTCH (WO'-PUN-WITCH, WO'-PONG-UTCH or WO'-PUNG-WITCH
SLURRED WŌ-PŌJ')✓

The Wo'-po-nutch are a Western Monache tribe formerly occupying the mountainous area between Kings River on the north and the Giant Sequoia Forest known as Gen. Grant National Park on the south. The heart of their country was the valley of Mill Flat Creek, whence they ranged easterly to or beyond Boulder Creek. The western boundary was sharply marked by the crests of Pine or Delilah Ridge and McKenzie Ridge.

On the west and southwest their territory adjoined that of the related Etimbitch; on the south (south of Gen. Grant National Park), that of another Western Monache tribe, the Wuksache. Thus in all directions they adjoin tribes of their own stock. They had no Yokut contacts, the Etimbitch lying between them and the nearest tribes of that stock--the Choenimne and Chokimina.

✓ Information from old Joe Waley and middle aged son Will Waley, both born and raised in Mill Flat Valley south of Kings River and northwest of Gen. Grant-Sequoia Park. Joe Waley's wife (Jane) belongs to the Too-hook-mutch--a related tribe from the north side of Kings River.

The tribal territory consisted primarily of the valley of Mill Flat Creek, extending south from Kings River to the northern part of Sequoia National Forest (in the neighborhood of Log Corral Meadow), and easterly from Pine or Delilah Ridge and its southerly offset, McKenzie Ridge, to or beyond Boulder Creek,✓ thus including Indian Basin and Hume. My principal informant, old Joe Waley, said his people did not claim anything south of Gen. Grant Park, adding, "the Big Trees beyond belong to the Wuk-satch'".

When asked what tribe occupied the higher mountains east of his people (the Woponutch), he answered "Mono Piute, sometimes"--indicating that Indians from the east side of the Sierra sometimes came to hunt or fish in this region.

✓ Will Waley, the son, says his people claimed the mountain country east as far as Roaring Creek, thus including Sentinal Ridge and Monarch Divide.

RANCHERIAS AND CAMPS

The principal if not the only permanent rancharia and headquarters was Ko-ne-kwā-tah (slurred ^{Ko-ne-kwā and} Kon-nēj). The rancharias and camps whose names were obtained are:

Ko-ne-kwā-tah . . . Principal (perhaps only) permanent village. Name applied also to valley of Mill Flat Creek.

O'-che-boo'-e-mah. . . Camp site close to Kings River

Pā-go-ah'-wā-te . . . North side Kings close to river

So-ke'-wā-te Camp close to Kings River

Té-an-nó-be-kwā'. . . Camp on Kings River, "upstream"

Kah-rā'-o-nō'. . . . Below Millwood (apparently at or near lumber camp No.3)

Most of these were summer camps.

WO-PO-NUTCH GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Mill Flat Creek (valley) Ko'-ne-kwā-tah

Kings River Te'-be-je'-mā-tā

Pine or Delilah Ridge No-ho'-yah or Wo-ho'-yah

Country between Middle & South Forks Kings River Pah'-ō-wahj'

~~Pine or Delilah Ridge~~ ~~No-ho'-yah or Wo-ho'-yah~~

Too-hook-witch

A WOODEN MORTAR, SO-KAW

Mrs. Waley has a large portable wooden mortar the
like of which I never saw before. She calls it So-kaw.
It is a section cut out of a big black-oak tree and measures
about two and a half feet in diameter a

VERSO

LINE OF LETTERS B1920

MO-PO-LAP OF MO-PO-LAP

LOLKE K1920 B1920
CORRECTION BETWEEN B1920 & 2020

LEP-O-MEP

LINE OF LETTERS B1920

MO-PO-LAP OF MO-PO-LAP

K1920 B1920

LE-PO-LE-UP-LE

WITH LIST CLEER (A1920)

MO-NE-KAN-LEP

MO-LO-MOLCH GEORGEVICH K1920

last 1/2 p. 4

NAMES FOR NEIGHBORING TRIBES

Old Joe Waley in referring to tribes and bands of his own stock spoke the names which these tribes use for themselves (usually slurring them to the forms ^{here given} in parenthesis), namely :

Too-hook-mutch (Too-hook'), Hoo'-doo-gé-dah (Hoo'-doo-gē'd),
Hol'-ko-mah, To-win-che'-bah (To-win-chēb'), Ko-ko-hē'-bah (Ko-ko-hēb'),
Em-ttim-bitch, and Wuk-sā'-che (Wuk-satch').

The Drum Valley tribe he calls Ā'-te-pitch, and says that they talk different from his people.

The names Mono & Monache

Monache Piute 399

x 23d 653

The term Mono, concerning which much confusion exists, is in my opinion untenable for any tribe of Indians. It has been said to be of unknown origin, but this is an error ^{since} for the name in slightly different forms [?] is applied by certain Mewuk and Midoo tribes to the ^{peoples} ~~tribes~~ east of themselves--east of the Sierra ^{Nevada}. Most of these eastern ~~tribes~~ ^{the Shoshoneans commonly called} tribes are Northern Piute, but the same name is applied to the Wahshoo.

In recent years the name Mono has been used for both the Mono Lake Piute and the Monache Piute of Owens Valley, together with their offshoots in the Sierra Nevada. This implies a failure to recognize ^{the fact} that the Mono Lake and Owens Valley groups speak different dialects, and that the several Piute tribes of the west flank of the Sierra are by no means closely related to those of the Mono Lake

O'-ne-kahg^{As} Valley quail

O-no-mahm';^{As} :Noo-mah'-me^M Burned

Oo';^M Kā;^M Pe'-kah'^{MAwAsHm} He (him, she or her)

Ool;^A .ōl^M Forehead
Also, :ool'^{AwAsHm}

Oo-lōk-mah;^A .O-lok'-mah^{MAw} Evening

.Oo-mah-me';^{Hm} :Wim-mah-mē';^M .Ma-wah'-me^{Aw} Ripe

Also, Oo'-mah-me'^{As}

Oo-mah-ts-ke'^M Milkweed thread

Oom'-pin-ne;^{Aw} To-kah-lah^{AHm} Falcon

Oom-tahl-jā^A Little girl (4 to 12 years)

Oo-ni'-e-mah;^A We-ni'-mah^{As} ("dead some time"); De'-o-me^{As}

("just now dead"); .Te'-yu-me;^{MAwHm} Nīm;^{Hm}

Ni'-mah^{Hm} Dead

::Oop';^{MAHm} O'p;^A Is'-soo ōp^M (Indian tobacco) Tobacco

Also, ōp'^{As}

region, but came directly from the Monache of Owens Valley, overflowing westward in the long ago through some of the high passes of the Sierra.

The relatively short distance In an air line between Mono Lake and the ^{the} northeastern limit of ~~one of~~ the Sierra Monache tribes might be assumed to indicate close relationship. But the intervening lofty and inhospitable mountains form an austere barrier, apparently not crossed by either tribe. ~~At all events,~~ ^(there is no question that) the ancestors of ~~the~~ the "Piute" tribes on the west side of the Sierra crossed the mountains from Owens Valley and are derivatives of the Owens Valley Monache. And furthermore, they are still called Monache by some of the indigenous tribes on the west and south--even as far away as the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

O'-dis-se^M; O-tis'-se^{Aw}; Aw'-tis-se^M Word

Also, 'O-dis'-se^{As Hm}

.O-hā-mow'-we^M; Wah-hā'-mow-we^M; Wah-he-mah^A; etc;

Ho-ge-che'-wah^{Aw} Black bear

O-jā'-jah'-ge^A Stripe

ōk-tah'-le^{MA-Aw}; To-kā-tahl'^{Aw} Blind

ōk-tsah^{Aw}; Chōk-chah^{As Hm}; Pahl'-low-we^A Young

ōl^M; ōol^{Aw As Hm} Forehead

Also, ōol^A

.O-lok'-mah^M; Ōo-lōk'-mah^A Evening

Also, .O-lōk'-mah^{Aw}

O-mah-le'-bah^{Aw} Junco

.O-mah-loo'-lah^{Hm}; O-nah-mum'-dah^{As} Hairy caterpillar

THE TERM MONO

Among the confusing tribal names used by ethnologists, ^(in a tribal sense) the word ~~MONO~~ ^{few are} is entitled to a ^{more} conspicuous place than MONO.

It was early applied to ^{the} a band or tribe of ^{Northern} desert Piutes living ^{in the} about Mono Lake ^(desert) in eastern California, but when or where it first appeared in print no one seems to

know.

^(Eighty years ago) This much is certain: In 1851, ~~it~~ was published in the Daily Alta Californian ~~the name of the Mono Lake tribe~~; and the following year ⁽¹⁸⁵²⁾

In 1852 ~~it was used by Lieut. Moore for the Indians~~

^{same tribe} at Mono Lake ^(for whom he named Mono Pass) (Hutchings' ^{in upon him}

And it was used in the same sense ^(for Mono Lake Piutes)

^{Hutchings'} Calif. Mag. Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 8, July 1856; ^{(and} in 1858 ^{(and}

^{subsequent years)} by J. M. Hutchings; in 1859 by ^{or} L. H. Bunnell; in 1864 by

Alexander S. Taylor; in 1866 by Franklin Campbell (who

^{the tribe} called them Mono Pi-Utes); in 1869 by Ross Browne, who

states that Mono Lake "derives its name from the tribe

of Indians originally inhabiting the vicinity" ^{and so} on to the present day.

Resources Pacific Slope, p. 303, 1869.

On the other hand, ^(the name has been much abused and) at the present time the name

[✓] Daily Alta Californian, April 23, June 12, & June 14, 1851.

[✓] Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California, 1861 at subsequent editions.

The Term Mono

^(-even to the extent of including the Monache tribes of both sides of the High Sierra.) ~~Mono~~ is often misapplied, ^{Perhaps its most prevalent misuse,} (especially by basket-collect-

^(is in the designation of) ors, ~~and amateurs in Indian lore, to the Nim tribe on~~

~~and near North Fork San Joaquin River. and In a broad-~~

^(it is loosely applied) er sense ^{Monache} to several related tribes inhabiting isolated

valleys in the great pine forest of the western slope

of the Sierra Nevada from North Fork south to Kings River.

^(-sad to relate-) Among ethnologists, however its application is ^{even} less defin-

ite, sometimes contradictory, and in certain cases geo-

graphically erroneous. Thus, in the official Handbook

of American Indians, the word "Mono" is defined as "A gen-

eral term applied to the Shoshonean tribes of southeast-

ern California by their neighbors on the west." [✓] This

very loose statement involves at least two serious er-

rors: a geographic error, the region ^(in which the term is used) meant being far

north of the area commonly known as "southeastern"

[✓] Handbook Am. Indians, Part I, 932, 1907

The Term Mono

California; and an error of classification, the Shoshonean tribes of southeastern California belonging to several widely different divisions of the stock.

The further statement that "The origin and meaning of the term are obscure" is ^{only} in part true, ^{for} but a glance at the appended table (p.) of names used by other tribes for the so-called Mono shows that Mo-nah, Mo-noh, Mo-ni-ah, and Mona-musse are names by which the ^{(not only) Northern} Piute ^{cent of the High Sierra} tribes ^{but even the Washoe of} to the east (including those of Mono Lake) ^{adjacent parts of Nevada,} in some cases also the Monache Nim of North Fork, have been long known to some of the tribes of the west slope of the Sierra -- notably the Mewuk and Nissenan.

Kroeber (1907) applies the term 'Mono' to Piute tribes on both sides of the Sierra, mentioning the "San Joaquin Mono" and "Mono west of the crest of the Sierra Nevada," and on the same page introducing the term "Inyo Mono", by which he means the Monache of

Mono

Owens Valley (a brief vocabulary of whom he obtained from a Kern Valley woman of a different tribe. ✓)

Dixon, possibly influenced by the implied association of the name of the lake and county, defines Mono as "A group of tribes occupying since the early 19th century a considerable area, mainly in Mono and Inyo Counties, California, and the adjacent part of Esmeralda County, Nevada." ✓ This conflicts fundamentally with Kroeber's definition and with the use of the word as ordinarily understood, for Dixon expands the Mono area to embrace parts of two or more quite distinct linguistic groups. For Mono County in California, and the adjoining Esmeralda County in Nevada, are inhabited by bands of Northern Piute ("Paviotse" of Powell and Kroeber), while Inyo County is inhabited by the Penamint

✓ Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., p. 114 (Vocabularies pp. 71-89), February 1907.
✓ Indian Population, Census of 1910, p. 97, 1915.

Mono

20
44

and Pahkwahsitch (or Pah-kwah-zid-je) Shoshone and the Monache -- the latter being one of the tribes comprised in Kroeber's MONO!

So far as I am aware, Kroeber makes no mention of the Mono Pinte of the Mono Lake region of middle-eastern California, to whom the name was originally applied, nor does he include them in his use of the term Mono except under his hybrid group name 'Mono-Paviotso.' The term as used by him therefore (singly and in combination) covers two quite distinct divisions of Shoshonean stock. For the Mono of Mono Lake speak a very different dialect from that of the Owens Valley and Sierra tribes which he calls Mono, and belong to the Northern, not the Monache, division.

The term Mono therefore, because of its ^{very} use by other tribes and by numerous ^{early} authors for the Pinte of Mono Lake; because of its ^{present} popular use for a dif-

Mono

21
45

ferent tribe or group of closely allied tribes on the west flank of the Sierra, and because of ^{its unhappy} the painful ~~circumstance of its recent~~ use by ethnologists for two or more divisions of Shoshonean stock, is indefinite and confusing and should be dropped.

46

by Authors
NAMES APPLIED TO MONO LAKE PIUTE

Name	Author	Date of	
		Observation	Publication
<u>Published Names:</u> Monas & Monos Mono → Monos	Daily Alta Calif J. McKee Whitney	1851 1851 1852	1851 1853 1870
Mono	Lt. Moore ✓	1852	1856
Monos	Hutchings		1858 ⁻¹⁸⁶⁰⁻ & 1871
Monos & Mono Indians	Hutchings mag ✓		1858, 1860,
Mono & Monos Mono Indians	L. H. Bunnell Britton & Rey (map)	1853	1859- & 1861 ⁻¹⁸⁸⁰⁻ 1857 + 3 rd Ed. 1860
Monos	A. S. Taylor		1860 & 1863
Monos or Monutes	A. S. Taylor		1864
Mono Pi-Utes	H. G. Parker		1866
Mono Pi-Utes	A. H. Campbell	1866	1866
Monos	Alex. S. Taylor		1869
Mono tribe & Monos [Nevada]	Ross Browne		1869
Pah Utahs of Mono Lake	Brace		1869

✓ Mono Pass (leading to Mono Lake) named after Indians of that name. -- Hutchings' Calif. Mag. Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 8. July 1856. Author of article not stated.

✓ Valley on branch of Walker River, W Nevada, named 'Big Mono' from Mono Indians found there. Ibid, Vol. 2, No. 12 p. 520 and 523, June 1858.

47

Names applied by Authors to Mono Lake Piute
Mono Lake Piute

		Observation	Date of Publication
<u>Published Names:</u>			
Cozaby Pah-Utes	F. Campbell		1870
Mono	A.W. Von Schmidt	1856	1857
Monos, Mono tribe	Kneeland		1871
Monos	Bancroft		1871
Monos	Lester		1873
Mono Pi Utes; Monos	Bancroft (after Von Schmidt & (after Campbell)		1874
Mono Indians	Williams (Trans continental map)		1876
Moan-au-zi	Powers		1877
Mono Indians	Gordon Cumming	1878	1884
Monos } Pai-utes }	Bunnell		1880 +
Mono Lake band of Pah-Utes; Mono Lake Indians	Thompson & West		1881
Mono (Pah-uta)	Hutchings		1886
Monos	Mittell		1897
Mono Indians	John Muir	various	1901
Mono Indians	Fiske (Le Conte)	1887	1918
Monos	Gordon		1892
Mónos, Monos	Galen Clark		1904
Mono	Dixon		1913 & 1915
Monos	SF Chronicle		1916 (Aug. 4)
Monos	L. Truchot		1919
Mono Indians	Bishop [Calif.] Register		1923 (April 19)
Mono, Monos, Mono Lake	April 19, 1923. Chalfant		1922

Mono Lake Piute

132
48

Name	Author	Date of	
		Observa- tion	Publica- tion
<u>Published Names:</u>			
Mono tribe [& Piute]	SanFrancis- co Daily News		July 26, 1924
Mono Indians	San Francis- co Call		July 27, 1924
Mono Indians [Lake]	Fresno Bee		Aug. 4, 1924
Monos	Ansell Hall (Merced Sun)		Dec. 11, 1924
Mono	Kroeber		1925
Monos of Nevada [at Yosemite]	Mill Valley Record		July 24 1926
Mono Indians	(Owens Valley, Calif. San Fernando Sun		1932 Feb. 12.
monah } mo'no } for Wahshoo (can)	Kowwahk	Nov. 1928	N.

NAMES APPLIED TO MONO LAKE PIUTE BY OTHER TRIBES

(Kwe-chah dik-kah)

Koo-chah'-be-ah-wah'-te neu-mă...By Bishop Creek Piute.

Koo-tsă'-be dik'-kah kud'-dy neu-mă...By Pyramid Lake and Truckee Piute.

{Kween-ag-
{Kwe'-nä-gwet'-tah... Bishop Creek Monache name for Long Valley Piute [Tribe same as at Mono Lake]. —

Koo-zab'-be-te-kah' (Poo-tsah'-be-te-kah')...Monache name for

Mono Lake Piute.

Moan'-au-zí...By Nishinam (Powers 1877).

Mo'-nah, Mo-ni'-ah...By Yosemite Muwa and applied to both Mono Lake Piute and the Piute tribes of the Sierra.

Mo'-nah and Mo'-na--mus-se...By the Nis'-sim Pā'-we-nan of Poosoone.

Mo'-nah and

(Mo-nahk or Mo-nak...By Tuolumne Mew-wah (given me by the Potoanche, Chowchilla, and Bald Rock Menunks in 1902 and 1903).

Mg-nahk, and Mo-nok to

Pah-be-o'-zo...By Olancho Pak-wă-zid-je.

Se'-be-doo-nah

Se-wan'-a-gwat

By muwa?

Too-ne-gă-bah...One of their names for themselves.

Tū'-in-de-sow-wa (Tun'-de-sow'-wa)...Nuvahandit name.

✓ Doubtless same as my Mo-nă-mus-se and by inference applies to Piute from Mono Lake northward to Walker River region and may include Washoo.

THE MONACHE

The Owens Valley Piute together with the series of small isolated Piute tribes occupying certain mountain valleys on the west flank of the Sierra in the interior of California, from the upper waters of the San Joaquin to those of the Kawiah, constitute the Monache group, and although ^{differing among themselves} ~~presenting certain~~ individual dialectically ~~for-~~
~~ences~~ are closely related linguistically. They include the Nim ~~or so-called 'Mono'~~ ^{often erroneously called 'mono'} of North Fork region, ~~their~~
~~near neighbors the Yianche of Little Joaquin, the Holkoma~~
of Pine Ridge north of Kings River, the ^{v2} Entimbitch of Mill Creek near Dunlap, the Hoponutch (or Ho-pung-witch) of a little higher up in the same region, the Wuksache of Eschom Valley, and the ^(or Padwishe) Padoosha of Three Rivers. The dialects spoken by these tribes are so close to that of the Owens

^{v2} Kroeber, in a note at the end of his Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. (Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 165, 1907), states on the authority of S. A. Barrett, that the "Entimbitch" are "Yokuts, not Shoshonean Mono." This is a most unfortunate error, due doubtless to the circumstance that Barrett's informant spoke both languages. I obtained an excellent vocabulary from the Entimbitch in 1903, which I have since verified.

Valley Monache as to leave no doubt of their origin from that tribe. But why and how long ago they migrated westerly over the lofty passes of the High Sierra to the remote and isolated valleys they now inhabit no man can say. In an air line the territory of the northernmost bands, ~~the so-called~~ Mono Nim and Yianche of the North Fork region, is less than 40 miles distant from that of the Mono-Piute of Mono Lake, ^(a Northern Piute tribe) but a barrier of lofty mountains intervenes and the languages are materially different.

Waterman recognizes "two 'Piute' languages, both spoken in the Great Basin area" -- the Southern and the Northern; but errs in classing the Sierra Monache (whom he unhappily calls 'Mono') with the Northern, saying that their language "is very similar."

✓ T. T. Waterman: Phonetic Elements of the Northern Piute Language. p. 14, 1911.

The Monache are of mixed affinities, their interrelations with other Shoshonean tribes being intricate and complicated. Linguistically, the closest relationship appears to be with Panamint and Pakwazidie, more words being common to Monache and these tribes than to Monache and Northern Piute, although the preponderance is not great. Some words (as Hu'-pe for woman, and Pi'-ah for water) are distinctive, differing from those of all the surrounding tribes; yet a considerable number agree with Chemeweve, a typical Southern Piute tribe; others with Newooah and Tolchinne -- the most aberrant of the Southern Piute series.

Exceptionally, Northern Piute and Monache agree and are arrayed against all the other tribes, as in No'-ve, the word for house, while in Shoshone, Panamint, Pakwasitch, and Southern Piute (Chemeweve, Nuvahandit, and Newooah), house is Gah'-ne or Kah'-ne.

Hence, while in many respects Monache is intermediate between Northern Piute and Panamint Shoshone, it differs materially from both, and while in certain words it resembles Newooah on the south, in others it resembles Chemeweve on the east. ✓ This quadruple relationship shows that Monache could not have been derived from any of these in their present forms, denoting a greater antiquity for the tribe than one would be led to suspect from its present geographic position. In other words it seems clear that the ancestry of the Monache dates back to a period antecedent to the complete differentiation of the surrounding tribes.

✓ My vocabularies show that a materially larger number of Monache words agree with the geographically remote Chemeweve than with the geographically nearer Nuvahandits. This is suggestive in view of ancient origin of the group.

NAMES USED FOR MONACHE OF OWENS VALLEY
(Incomplete)

<u>Book Names:</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>Date of pub.</u>
Monoes	Beale ✓	1856
Mono	Von Schmidt	1856
Mono	Henley (1856)	1857 Owens Valley
Pah-Utahs	Burton	1857 Owens Lake
Wokopee	Beale	1859 Owens Valley
Monatchee	Wm. H. Knight	1863 "In Tulare Valley"
"Monos or Monutes"	Taylor ✓	1864
Monache	Daley (1865)	1867 Owens Valley
Py-utes	Simpson	1869 Owens & other rivers of Great Basin
Monache	J. B. McIntosh J. W. Miller	1870 Owens River
Monacha	B. C. Whiting	1872 East of Sierra
Monos	Lester ✓	1873
Western Payutes	Oscar Loew (1875)	1876 Inyo & So. Mono counties
Monache	Belknap	1876 & 1877+ Owens River

✓ Not certain whether the name related to Owens Valley or
to Sierra Monache, or both.

Monache	Commr. Ind. Af.	1877+	Owens River
Manaches } Monachees }	Powers	1877	Owens Valley & Sierra Nevada
Mono, Monos	Powers	1877	Owens Valley & Sierra Nevada
Pa-Uta	Gatschet	1879	
Tohaktivi	Powell	1881	Owens River, White Mountains
Monache	Hoffman	1886	
Monaches	War Rebel. Recs.	1897	
Mono & Monachi	Kroeber	1907	
Monache } Mo-na-che }	Merriam MS	1909	
Wakopee	W. A. Chalfant	1922	Owens River
Mono	Kroeber [Habk]	1925	
Eastern Mono	W. D. Strong	1927	

NAMES APPLIED TO OWENS VALLEY MONACHE AND THEIR SEVERAL
BANDS, BY THEMSELVES AND NEIGHBORING TRIBES

Chak'-ke-sev'-uts. . . . Monache (of Lone Pine) name for
Monache band on 1st creek north of Independence
Creek.--

Horse-thief tribe. . . Term used for Indians of Owens
Valley and of west slopes of Sierra.-- San Fran-
cisco Daily Chronicle, June 26, 1854.

Kwe-am'-mit. . . . Olanche (Pahkwasidie) name for Bishop
Creek Indians.--

Kwe'-nah-pat'-se. . . . Monache name for ^{related} band in Round
Valley.--

Mo-nä'-che. . . . New-oo'-ah and Wikitchumne name for Owens
Valley Monache.--

Monache. . . . Yokut name for Owens Valley Monache.--

Monachi. . . . Yokut name for eastern and western Monos.--
Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Mo-ni'-ah. . . . Yokut name for Nim. of North Fork (Mrs Teaford)
1930

Nom-bi'-ie. . . . Olanche (Pahkwasidie) name for Owens Valley
Monache.--

No'-no-pi-nä-neum. . . . Name used by Monache of Independence
Creek for Monache of Lone Pine.--

O'-kah-vi-da-kah. . . . Monache of Lone Pine name for
Bishop Creek Piute.--

Pah-ah'-go-hots (or Pah-hah'-gah-hootch). . . Monache on
Turtle Creek in Owens Valley, name for them-
selves.--

[Pak-wä-zid-ie. . . . Owens Lake tribe (Name given by
Olanche Shoshone).--]

Pe-ag'-gah-te-kah. . . . Monache (of Lone Pine) name for
band in Long Valley.--

Pe'-sah-poo'-at'-te-neu'-ng. . . . Bishop Creek Piute name for
themselves.--

Pe-tah'-na-gwaht'-tä. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for related bands at Big Pine, Lone Pine and Independence.--

Pe-ton-ä-kwaht (or Pe-tah'-nä-gwat). . . Mono Lake Piute name for Monache band at Bishop Creek.--

Pitanakwat. . . "Mono" of Owens Valley name for themselves and used by their kinsmen for them.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.585, 1925.

Se'-ve-nä-gwet'-tah. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for related band in Fish Lake Valley.--

Tak'-ke-sev'-vuts. . . Monache band on Oak Creek, north of Independence.--

Ut'-tä-oo'-le gwet'-tah. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for Monache band at Benton.--

Wo'-ko-rōb'. . . Monache band on Independence Creek.--

Yiwinanghal. . . Tubotelobelā name for Monache Piute of Inyo County.-- Kroeber, 1907.

Published NAMES USED INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY FOR
MONACHE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA (west slope)
(Incomplete)

Book Names:

Monas	McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft	1851 & 1853
Monoes	Johnston	1851
Monas	Ryer	1852
Menoes	Johnston (1851)	1853
Monas-Indians	Meyer (1850)	1855
Monoes	Beale ✓	1856
Monos	Lewis (1856 & 1857)	1856 & 1857
[Headwaters San Joaquin River.]		
Mono	Wessells (1853)	1857
Noo-tah-ah	Wessells (1853)	1857
Monos	Lewis	1856, 1857, 1858
Monos	Taylor	1860
Mo-nos	Lewis (1859)	1860
Ho-na-che	Hutchings	1861
Monos	Taylor (after Beale)	1860, 1863
"Monos or Monutes"	Taylor ✓	1864
Monos	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1862
Monatchee	Knight	1864
Monos	Purcell ✓	1870
Monos	Bancroft	1871
Ho-na-chee	Lester	1873
Monos	Lester ✓	1873
Manaches } Manachees }	Powers	1877

✓ Not certain whether the name relates to the Owens Valley or the Sierra Monache, or both.

Mono, Monos	Powers	1877
Nut-ha	Powers	1877
Pa-Uta	Gatschet	1879
Ho-nah-chee	Bunnell	1880
Ho-na-chee	Hist. Fresno Co.	1882
Pai-ute } Paiute }	Merriam	1904
Ho-na-ches	Galen Clark	1904
Mono-Paiotso	Kroeber	1907
Monachi } Monadji } Mono }	Kroeber	1907
Mono	Waterman	1911
Monos	Fresno Herald	1922
Mon o	Kroeber [Hdbk]	1925
Mono Indians	Fresno Republican	Jan. 1, 1926
[Auberry region, Fresno Co.]		
Mono	S. F. Examiner	Jan. 6, 1926
[Sycamore Cr. Holkoma.]		
Monos	Fresno Republican	Apr. 24, 1927
[Dunlap, Mill Cr. Val. Entimbitch]	T. T. Waterman.	
Western Mono	W. D. Strong	1927
North Fork Mono	W. D. Strong	1927

NAMES APPLIED TO SIERRA TRIBES OF MONACHE PIUTE BY THEM- SELVES AND BY OTHER TRIBES

Balwisha. . . Yokut name for "Monachi" on the Kaweah,
especially on its south side. -- Kroeber, Handbook
Calif. Inds., p. 586, 1925.

Antimbitch. . . Tribe on Mill Creek near Dunlap, Fresno
Co. Name for themselves and used by neighboring
tribes. -- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX, No. 494, pp. 912-917,
June 17, 1904.

Holkoma. (Hol-o'-ken-nah and Towincheba). . . Tribe on
Pine Ridge north of Kings River. Names used by
themselves. -- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX, No. 494, pp. 912-
917, June 17, 1904

Holkoma . . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Horse-thief tribe. . . Term used for Indians of Owens
Valley and on west slopes of Sierra. -- San Fran-
cisco Daily Chronicle, June 26, 1854.

Kash-ä-woo'-shah. . . Wuksache name for Nim at North Fork
San Joaquin. --

Ko-ko-he'-bah. . . . Tribe in Burr Valley and on west side Pine Ridge, Fresno County. Name for themselves; also applied to them by the Holkoma.-- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Monachi. . . . Yokut name for "eastern and western Monos".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Mo'-nah, Mo-ni'-ah. . . . Name applied by Yosenite Muwa to North Fork Nim and other Sierra bands, and also to Mono Lake Piute.-- cu

Mono. . . . Name in common popular use for North Fork Nim, and also for other Monache bands in the Sierra.-- cu

Nim. . . . Tribe on North Fork San Joaquin. Name for themselves.-- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Noo-tah-ah (plural Nuchawayi). . . . Yokut name (meaning 'Easterners') for Monache Piute tribes on San Joaquin and Kings Rivers.-- Kroeber, 1905.

Nuta'a. . . . Yokut name for "western Mono".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 584, 1925.

Pad'-doo-sha or Pad-wish-shä. . . . Wuksache name for tribe at Three Rivers on Kaweah River.--

Pas'-se-watch. . . . Entimbitch name for Wuksä'che.--

Pä-zo-öda. . . . Name used by Holkoma for Nim of North Fork San Joaquin.-- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Pi'-yu-mi. . . . Holkoma name for one of their villages on Pine Ridge--not a distinct tribe.--

Posgisa or Posheisha. . . . Yokut name for 'Monos' south of San Joaquin River on Big Sandy Creek and toward heads of Little and Big Dry Creeks.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Toi'-nitch. . . . Choenimne and Chokimina name for tribe at Trimmer Springs.--

Too-hook'-nutch. . . . Entimbitch name for related tribe at Trimmer Springs, Kings River.--

Towinchéba. . . . Same as Holkoma. (One of their names for themselves.)

Wah-wum -- Yunabbe rancheria in Drum Valley, near Schrockhouse. Said to speak same as Em'tim-bitch. -- com.

Waksachi. . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 586, 1925.
See Wuksache.

Wä-pon-nutch (or Wo-pung-witch). . . (Wuksache and Wiktchumne name for tribe next above Entimbitch, at Millwood Flume (No. 4). --

Winanghatal. . . Kern River Tübatulabal name for "western Mono". -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Wobonuch. . . Yokut name for Monachi at head of Mill Creek and in the pine ridges to the north. -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Wuksache. . . Tribe in Eschom Valley. Name for themselves. --
[Plural Wakesdachi. -- Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., IV, 121, 1907.]

Yi-an-che. . . Yana name for Monache tribe on Little Joaquin adjoining Nim, just east of North Fork. --

Yunabbe. . . Tribe in Drum Valley. Name given by Yokut. Said to speak like Em'tim-bitch. -- com.

Wah'-num -- Yunabbe rancheria in Drum Valley, near Schodhouse. Said to speak same as Em'tim-bitch. -- com.

Waksachi. . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 586, 1925.
See Wuksache.

Wa'-pon-nutch (or Wo-pung-witch). . . (Wuksache and Wiktchunne name for tribe next above Entimbitch, at Millwood Flume (No. 4). --

Winanghatal. . . Kern River Tibatulabal name for "western Yono". -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Wobonuch. . . Yokut name for Monachi at head of Mill Creek and in the pine ridges to the north. -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Wuksache. . . Tribe in Eschom Valley. Name for themselves. --
[Plural Wakesdachi. -- Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., IV, 121. 1907.]

Yi'-an-che. . . Muwa name for Monache tribe on Little Joaquin adjoining Nim, just east of North Fork. --

Yu-nab-be. . . Tribe in Drum Valley. Name given by Yokut. Said to talk like Em'tim-bitch. -- com

(M.V.)

Wo-pon-nut ch

From Monache Tribes, Bands + Villages

Kadawinao - Woponuch village (apparently near Mill Flat Creek.
Gayton, 1930.

Nimaiawe - Wobonuch ~~village~~ camp, 2 miles from Taobin,
a Pasvaj camp. Gayton, 1930.

See p. 28 for Wo-pon-nutch synonymy.

A-te-pitch Wopon-nutch name for Drum Valley Tribe
(C.H.M.)

Pasvaj Woponuch collective name for people on
No. Fork Kaweah River, chiefly Waksachi +
Wukchumne.

Wo-pung'-witch: Tribe at the logging camps "No.3" and "No.4"
on Mill Flat Creek, south of Kings River, Fresno Co., Calif

Name given me by Wuksache and Wikchumne in 1903. Closely
related to Em'-tim'-bitch, but living higher up in

Mountains.

Wo-po-noich: mentioned together with "En-dim-bitz" and

"Wuk-sa-chi" as "branches of the Piute tribe" - Martha

Louise Baker in Fresno [Calif.] Republican, Dec.14,1924.

Wo-ponuch: Alternative spelling of Wobonuch used by A.H.Gayton,

Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., pp.61,82;1930.

One on the south side, the other on the north side. The one on
the South side ^{was} dry and burning a little at the end; the one
on the North side was ~~xxx~~ green and was leaking sap at the end
where it nearly touched the other. Anikadel asked his grand-

VERSO

"No, this is all right for me."

9-2 this bc
~~The North stick was cold and icy and not burning; the South
stick was warm and burning a little on the end.~~

He said that
Anikadel said: "Eagle Chief came to me last night. Jā-mul
told ^{the people} ~~him~~ that there is another world East of this one. Four
^{people} ~~men~~ tried to find it but couldn't get there."

-pursig sin pekse tepaximv . rehto ent denonit it erem
where it nearly touched the other. Anikadel asked his grand-
one on the North side was ~~xxx~~ green and was leaking sap at the end
and the South side ^{was} dry and burning a little at the end; the one
on the south side, the other on the north side. The one on
no end.

VERSO

"No, this is all right for me."

92 times
~~The North stick was cold and icy and not burning; the South
stick was warm and burning a little on the end.~~

Anikadel said: "Eagle Chief came to me last night. ^{He said that} Jā-mul he
told ^{the people} ~~him~~ that there is another world ~~East~~ of this one. Four
^{people} men tried to find it but couldn't get there."

Woh-pon-nutch: ^{Western Co. Kings Riv. center in Valley of} ~~Monabbe~~ ^{the} tribe ~~high up on Mill Creek. at~~ ^{Flat} ~~Nes. 8. 1~~

^{There is most recent ranchman's}
~~at No. 2 logging camp South of Kings River, Fresno Co.~~
said to have been

^{Wah-pon-nutch}
Name given ^{me} by ^{offshoot of} Wuksache ^{as W} in 1903. Given as ^{Cronan} ~~Wo-pon-nutch~~

(^{Elmer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~Wo-pōj~~) by members of tribe in 1930. --

^{Plural of}
Wobenchasi: ~~See~~ Wobonuch, ⁱⁿ See.

Wobonach: See Wobonuch.

^{given by Kroeber as}
Wobonuch: ~~Yokut name for Piute tribe "on or among the pine~~

~~ridges beyond Dunlap", at the~~ Other

^{Kroeber}
spellings Wobunuch, Wobonoch, -- Kroeber, Shoshonean
(^{Plural Wobenchasi})

~~Wobonuch?~~

Dialects of Calif. 121, 130, 1907. A.H. Gayton, Ghost
Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., pp 61, 82, 1930 and
Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, p. 239, map p. 248,
1929.

DR. C. HART MERRIAM
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
(E. H. HARRIMAN FUND)

ADDRESS: 1919 SIXTEENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUMMER ADDRESS
LAGUNITAS, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13, 1930

Mr. H.S. Allen
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau
255 Commercial Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Allen:

Wo'-pan-nutch ~~for~~ Wo'-pon-nutch (slurred Wo-po') . . . Western

Monache tribe on upper Mill Flat Creek south of Kings River and above the Entimbitch (at Millwood Flume, lumber camps No.3 and No.4). Their name for themselves.

Villages ^{mainly in} ~~many in~~ Ko'-ne-kwa'-tah--their name for the valley of Mill Flat Cr.--& neighborhood of junction of this creek with Kings River; hunting territory extending from Kings River south to Gen. Grant Sequoia Forest, and ~~from~~ from Pine (or Delilah) Ridge & McKenzie Ridge easterly to Boulder Cr.-- Told me by members of ~~the~~ tribe.-- ~~can~~

Synonymy:

• Wo-pung'-witch . . . Pronunciation given me by Wikitchumne in 1902.--

• Wah'-pon-nutch . . . Pronunciation given me by Wuksache in 1903.--

"Wobonuch, Wobunuch, Wobonoch, plural Wobenchasi"
Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 121, 130,
Feb. 1907.

Wo-po-noich Martha Louise Baker, Fresno Republican
[Calif.], Dec. 14, 1924.

• Wobonuch Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 585, 1925.

• Wobonuch A. H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, 239, map 248, Sept. 1929.

• Wobonuch and Woponuch A. H. Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., 61, 82, March 1930.

• Wobonuch A. H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, 367, 380, 382, 387, Oct. 1930.

Wo'-pan-nutch (~~xxxWah'-pan-nutch~~) . . . Western Monache tribe south of Kings River, centering in valley of Mill Flat Cr. Their most recent rancheria is said to have been at Logging camp No.3.--

SYNONYMY:

Wah'-pon-nutch...Name given me by Wuksache of Eshom Valley in 1903. Pronounced Wo'-pon-nutch (slurred Wo-po') by members of tribe in 1930--

Wobonuch ... Given by Kroeber as Yokut name for Piute tribe "on or among the pine ridges beyond Dunlap". Other Kroeber spellings Wobunuch, Wobonoch (plural Wobenchasi).--Kroeber, Shosh. Dialects Calif., 121, 130, 1907.

Wo-po-noich ... mentioned together with "En-dim-bitz" and "Wuk-sa-chi" as "branches of the Piute ~~stock~~ tribe".--Martha Louise Baker in Fresno [Calif.] Republican, Dec. 14, 1924.

Wobonuch .. A. H. Gayton, ~~Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., 61, 82~~ Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, 239, map 248, Sept. 1929.

Wobonuch (Woponuch) ... A. H. Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., 61, 82, March 1930.

The son replied, "I'll tell you tonight." The father ^{insisted,} said,

"No, I want to know today, in the day time, not tonight."

The son didn't eat any breakfast but went out after his wife

and ^{said to} told her, "We shall have to go in, my father wants to see

you." So they went in.

[There was only a dim light ~~all~~ over the world for the

Moon and Sun were on the ground far away in the east.]

So he brought his wife in. The old man looked at her and said,

"That's all right. That's the girl I wanted you to get." And

he told his wife to cook, and ^{she} ~~he~~ said, "That's well, for ~~that~~ is

WO'-PO-NUTCH--A WESTERN MONACHE TRIBE CLOSELY RELATED TO

THE TOO-HOOK-WITCH, HOO-DOO-GE-DAH?& TO-WIN-CHE-BAH

Information from Old Joe Whaley and middle aged son Will Whaley, both born and raised in Mill Flat Valley south of Kings River and northwest of Millwood and Gen. Grant-Sequoia Park.

The name of the tribe, no-po-nutch, he almost always abbreviated to Wo-poj.

The name of Mill Flat Valley, Ko-ne-kwā-tah, he usually slurred to Kō-ne-kwā or kon-nēj. It was also the name of the principal rancheria.

The tribal territory extended south from Kings River and Middle Fork Kings, to the northern part of Sequoia Forest (in the neighborhood of Log Corral meadow) and easterly from Pine or Delilah Ridge and McKenzie Ridge to Boulder Creek.

(Will Whaley, the son, says his people claimed the mountain country east to Roaring Creek and Rehipete, thus including Sentinal Ridge and Dome and Manarch Divide.)

RANCHERIAS AND CAMPS

As already stated the principal if not the only

X/23 u-v/G54

Shoshone - Panamint Shoshone

X/23 u-v/G54

80/18
c

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Alabama Range.....	Toi'-yah hah-be'te°
Amargosa Desert N to Beatty.....	O-wep'-pe ^{dv}
Antelope Valley, W end Mohave Desert.....	Mo'-go-neu
Argus Mts.....	Tin'-dā-boo ^p
Ash Meadows.....	Koi-yo po'-tah ^{dv}
Avawatz Mts. ("not ours").....	Ah-pi'-che ^{dv} [tribe and place name]
Baldy Mt. N of Telescope Peak.....	Too-rar'-rā-up
Ballarat.....	Kah'-wu ^{dv}
Black Mts. (Funeral Mts. S of Furnace Cr. and DV. Hotel).....	Pe-shah'-pe Toi-ab'-be ^{dv}
Bennett Well.....	Too-gah-bōs ^{dv}

Canyons

Canyon NW head Death Valley.....	O-vin'-tah nav-var ^{dv} [trail & road there]
Chukawalla Canyon.....	Wesh-show'-wah
Cottonwood Canyon.....	Nah-vah'-re ^{dv}
Death Valley Canyon (N of Bennett Well)	Wish'-she ^{dv} ["lots water there"]
Hall Canyon & Indian Camp.....	(How-tah ^{dv} Te-ar'-rum bi-ah
Hanupa Canyon.....	Wish'-she ["not our name"]
Happy Canyon.....	Wah'-ko no-noon

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Canyons (Cont.)

Jail Canyon.....	Tun-do'-sah
Johnson Canyon (Spring place).....	Tan'-no-kwin ^{dv}
Johnson Canyon (whole canyon, both sides mts.).....	Poo'-e-cher'-ring-ah
Pleasant Canyon.....	Kwe'-dap-po no-noon
Six-Spring Canyon.....	Mo-roo-nah-che no-noop
Tuber Canyon.....	Tu'-vah-noo'-pe
Willow Creek Canyon (clear to top; deepest of all).....	rock canyon Tim-bit'-tah no-noo'-pe
Canyon NW head Death Valley.....	O-vin'-tah nav-var ^{dv} [trail & road there]
Charcoal Kilns (near Wild Rose).....	Wah-bo'-te ^{dv}
Charcoal Kilns Spring.....	Koo'-waht
Chukawalla Canyon.....	Wesh-show'-wah
Cottonwood Canyon.....	Nah-vah'-re ^{dv}
Cottonwood Creek (W of Owens Lake).....	Hoo'-room°
Darwin.....	(Yet-tahng'-ahnd ^{dv. o.} Yet'-tang nug'-gah ^r
Daylight Spring (at summit).....	Yat-tum'-bo ^{dv}
Death Valley.....	-be ^{dv} (Bow-no-pe ["Big Wash"] Tim-be'-shah ^{dv. o.} Tim-bish yo'-wung ^{dv. p.}
Death Valley Canyon (N of Bennett Well)...	Wish'-she ^{dv} ["lots water there"]
Death Valley Salt Flat (Salt Ground).....	Oi'-yo-gum'-be ^{dv} -rum-

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Eagle Borax Works, Mesquite Flat.....	To'-we
Emigrant Gap.....	Too-me'-ah ^{dv} [Top-me-ah?]
Emigrant Gap Mt. or Sheep Mt. (Tucki of USGS Map).....	Tah'-ki ^{dv} [or Tuk'-ki]
Emigrant Spring (last spring).....	(Pah'-bah'-sup (Pah'-be-koo ^{dv}
Emigrant Wash.....	Koo-choo'-e ^{dv}
Fish Lake Valley (Pipers).....	So-ro-kwahn ^{dv. o.} [Shoshone territory?]
Funeral Mts. (low part N of Furnace Creek)	Pe'-ge ^{dv}
Black Mts. Ridge S of Furnace Creek....	Pe-shah'-pe Toi-ab'-be ^{dv}
East of Furnace Creek & Hotel.....	Pe'-pah ^{dv}
East of Eagle Borax Works.....	Too-goo'-mah
Furnace Creek.....	Tim-bish'-she no-kwin' ^{dv}
Furnace Creek (ranch flat).....	Lat'-tū-ah ^{dv}
Furnace Creek Wash.....	Pah'-room bi'-ah no'-noop
Gold Hill.....	Choong'-gah
Grapevine Mts. (S of Grapevine Canyon)....	Ow-wah'-gi [Ow-gah-gi?]
Green Water.....	Pah-wi'-pah
Haiwa (Pond, Meadows & place).....	Mah'-ra-bo' ^{o.}
Hall Canyon & Indian Camp.....	(How-tah ^{dv} (Te-ar'-rum bi-ah
Hanupa Canyon.....	Wish'-she ["not our name"]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Happy Canyon.....	Wah'-ko no-noon
High Sierra Range.....	(Pah'-per-rah Toi-ab'-be ^p (Pe-ap'-per-rah Toi-ab'-be ^{dv. o. p}
Sleeping Beauty Mt.....	Ad-dah-rah we'-ah ^{o.}
Hole in Rock (Spring).....	Mo'-num bah'-che
Indian Camp on Mesquite Flat 1/4 mile N of Furnace Creek Ranch.....	Gah'-ne [home]
Inyo Mts.....	(Nun'-nō-nōp' ^p (Pan'-no-do yab'-be ^a
Inyo Mts. W of Saline Valley	
Cerro Gerdo Mine.....	Sah-go'-ro ^{dv. o.}
Spring in Inyo Mts. near Wakhoba.....	Pah-mo'-che ^{dv}
Jail Canyon.....	Tun-do'-sah
Johnson Canyon (Spring place).....	Tan'-no-kwin' ^{dv}
Johnson Canyon (whole canyon, both sides mts.).....	Poo'-e-cher'-ring-ah
Keeler, E side Owens Lake.....	(Ko'-nah-kah'-zah ^{dv} (Ko-no-kah'-to ^{o.} (Pah'-nah-ki'-dup-pā ^p
Koso Hot Springs.....	Mo-ah'-tah
Koso Mts. ("People same as at Darwin")....	Ki'-no-mo-ne'-ah ^{dv. o. p}
Little Lake.....	(Pah-boon'-dah ^{dv} (Pah-wōn-tahng ^{o.}

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Mesquite Flat N part DV (incl. Surveyor's Well).....	O'-ye ^{DV}
Mesquite (Well or Valley?).....	(O'i'-hu ^{DV} (O'-e-hu ^o
Mt. in Argus Range W of Searls Lake.....	Moo-kub'-ba [lots rocks & little timber]
Mt. Whitney region, High Sierra.....	Te-wōn'-kahmp ^o
Olancho & country E and S of Owens Lake..	(Ko-nah'-kaht ^{DV} (Pah-kwah'-se ^o
Olancho Creek (and country S and E of Owens Lake)...	(Pah-kwah'-se ^o (Pah-kwas'-se-gut ^o
Olancho Peak.....	Ar-rah'-go we'-ah ^o
Owens Lake (in 1931 a dry salt bed).....	(Patch-e-ah-tah ^o (Pat-se-at-tah ^{DV} (Pat-chet-tah ^r
Owens Lake country (E and S of Lake).....	(Ko-nah'-kaht ^{DV} (Pah-kwah'-se ^o
Owens River.....	Pah'-tah ^o
Owens Valley.....	(Yaw-gum-pe ^o (Yo-gump ^o
Panamint Mts.....	(Ki'-goo-tah ^{DV} (Ki'-goot ^{DV}
Panamint Valley.....	(How-tā valley yo'-wung ^r (Pan-ā-min yo'-gum ^{DV} (Pan-ā-mint ^{DV}
Pleasant Canyon.....	Kwe'-dap-po no-noon
Poison Spring ('Salt Spgs.') W side DV 5 miles NW Furnace Cr. Rch...	Wah-bah' ^{DV}

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Saline Valley.....	Kō'; Kō'-o ^{DV}
Saratoga Springs.....	Moo-tah ^{DV}
Six-Spring Canyon.....	Mo-roo-nah-che no-noop
Slate Range (SW of Panamint Valley).....	Tin'-dab-boo [Tin-tā-boo] ^{DV}
Stovepipe Wells (in DV).....	Too-goo'-mut-tah ^{DV} [always water here]
Telescope Peak.....	(Se'-ump ^{DV,r} (She-um-ba
Telescope Range.....	(Ki'-go Toi-ab-be (Tim-bo ab-be
Tuber Canyon.....	Tu'-vah noo'-pe
Tule Spring (3 miles above Eagle Borax Works).....	Yah'-e-var'-rā
Warm Springs, Panamint Valley.....	(Pa-boo'-nah (Pah-bah'-sup ^{DV} (Poo'-we char'-ring-gah ^{DV}
Wild Rose Spring.....	(Sin-no-var ^{DV} (Soo-nah-bar'-re ^o -var-
Willow Creek Canyon (clear to top; deepest of all).....	rock canyon Tim-bit'-tah no-noo'-pe
Windy Gap (Wingard Pass).....	(Too-wij'-je-hoo'-no ^{DV} (To-nin'-che-wā ^r

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER
INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

- Ah-pi'-che.... Name used by the Death Valley Panamint for tribe inhabiting north-central part of Mohave Desert about Avawatz Mts. and Soda Lake (SE of Death Valley).
- Kahp'-sä-kum.. Name used by the Panamint of Darwin for Yokut tribes of the Tule River-Visalia region.
- Ko'-so-ze'-um.. Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for related band in Coso Mts. [same tribe as at Olancho].
- Kwe-am'-mit... Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for the Owens Valley Piute at Bishop, Benton, and Round Valley--band usually included under Pan-nä-wä.
- Mo'-go-neñ;
Mo'-go-neua... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley, Panamint Valley & Owens Lake for bands in Mohave Desert incl. Antelope Valley, Tehachapi & Tejon Mts.; believed also to incl. the band at Canebrake in Walker Pass & the Chimawee of Colorado Riv.
- Nöm-bī'-je.... Name or nickname used by Olancho Pakwasitch as an alternate for Pan-nä-wä of Owens Valley from Lone Pine N to Bishop, Benton, and Round Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER
INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

- Pah-be-o'-zo.. Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for 'Piute' of Long Valley, Mono Lake, and northward.
- Pah-min'-dah.. Name used by the Panamint of Darwin for Yokut tribes of the Fresno region.
- Pan-nä-wä.... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley, Panamint Valley, & Owens Lake for Piute of Owens Valley from Lone Pine N to Bishop, Benton, & Round Valley.
- Pi-yu'-tse;
Pi-yūch..... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley and Owens Lake for Southern Piute of Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, & Moapa; also believed to incl. Barstow & Dagget in Mohave Desert.
- So-so'-ne..... Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for Southern Shoshone of Central Nevada, incl. Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt. (and W to Fish Lake Valley?)
- Tan'-de-wīch.. Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for Shoshonean tribe in Northern part of Mohave Desert (incl. Searls Lake and Soda Lake).
- Tim'-pe-shā-se Name used by the Olancho Pakwasitch for their own bands in Death Valley and Panamint Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER
INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

To-boon' or
To-vo'-an..... Name used by the Panamint of Darwin
for the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

Yah'-vitch or
Wah'-bitch.... Nickname used by the Olancho Pakwasitch
for the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER
INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

DV Band in Death Valley
O Band at Olancho on Owens Lake
P Panamint Band

Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, & Moapa

Pi-yooch' ^{o.DV}
Piyutse

Antelope Valley (west and Mohave Desert) incl.
Tehachapi and Tejon Mts.

Mo'-go-neu ^{P.O.}

Barstow and Dagget (Mohave Desert)

Piyutse ^{o.DV}

Bishop south to Lone Pine, Owens Valley

Pan-nā-wā (also
called Nōm-bī-je)

Bishop north to Round Valley and Benton,
Owens Valley

(Pan-nā-wā
(Kwe-am-mit^o

Canebrake (Walker Pass tribe) & SW in Mts. to
Tehachapi

Mo'-go-neu ^{DV}

Chimaweve of Colorado River

Mo'-go-nēu^o

Colorado River to Tehachapi (Mohave Desert)

Mo'-go-nēu^o ("good people")

Coso Mts. (Panamint Shoshone same as at Olancho)

Ko'-so-ze'-um^o

Death Valley & Panamint Valley (Panamint Shosh)

Tim'-be-shā-se^o

Fresno region Indians (Yokut stock)

Pah-min'-dah^D

Gold Mt., Shoshone of Central Nev., Round Mt.,
Lida, Tonopah & W to Fish Lake Val.

Sosone^o

Kern Valley, Tubotelobela

To-boon' or To-vo'-an^D
Yah'-vitch^o or Wah'-bitch
(nickname)

Las Vegas (including Amargosa, Ash Meadows and
Moapa)

Pi-yooch' ^{o.DV}

Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt., and W to
Fish Lake Val., Shoshone of Central Nev.

Sosone^o

Long Valley tribe, "same as at Mono Lake"

Pah'-be-o'-zo^o

-2-

Panamint Shoshone Names for their own and other Indian Tribes
and Bands (Cont'd.)

Moapa (including Amargosa, Ash Meadows, and Las Vegas)	Pi-yooch ^{o.DV}
Mohave Desert tribes (Colorado River west to Tehachapi)	
Northern part including Searls Lake & Soda Lake	Tan-de-wich ^o (so called by Pakwasitch of Olancha)
Antelope Valley	Mo-go-neu ^{P.O}
Barstow & Dagget	Piyutse ^{o.DV}
Avawatch Mts., SE of Death Valley and W to Soda Lake	Ah-pi'-che
Mono Lake Piute and northward	Pah-be-o'-zo ^{o.DV}
Mt. Magruder	
Olancha, Owens Lake band of Panamint Shoshone	Pah-kwah-sitch ^o
Owens Lake, Olancha band of Panamint Shoshone	Pah-kwah-sitch ^o
Owens Valley Pi-ute, Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop and Benton (Round Valley same)	(Kwe-am-mit ^o Pan-nā-wā ^o (also called Nōm-bī'-je
Panamint Shoshone	
Death and Panamint Valleys	(Tim-be-shā-se ^o Tim-pe-shas-se ^o
Olancha, Owens Lake	Pah-kwah-sitch ^o
Coso Mts.	Ko'-so-ze'-um ^o
Pi-yu'-che of Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, and Moapa	(Pi-yooch ^o (Pi-yūch) ^{o.DV} Pi-yutse
Round Valley Piute (same as Owens Valley from Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop and Benton)	(Kwe-am-mit ^o Pan-nā-wā ^o (also called Nōm-bī'-je
Round Mt. Shoshone	So-so'-ne ^o

-3-

Panamint Shoshone Names for their own and other Indian Tribes
and Bands (Cont'd.)

Searls Lake and Soda Lake (included in Northern Mohave Desert)	Tan-de-wich ^o (so called by Pakwasitch of Olancha)
Southern Shoshone (Central Nev., Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt., & W to Fish Lake Valley)	So-so'-ne ^o
Tehachapi & easterly to Colorado River	(Mo-go-nūah Mo-go-neu
Tonopah, Shoshone of Central Nev., Lida, Round Mt. Gold Mt., & W to Fish Lake Valley	So-so'-ne ^o
Tubotelobela of Kern Valley	(To-poon' or To-vo'-an ^D (Yah-vitch ^o , Wah-bitch (nickname)
Tule River Yokuts (Porterville S to Visalia)	-se- Kahp-sā-kum
Walker Pass tribe (Canebrake) same as at Tehachapi	Mo-go-neu ^{DV} [Noo-oo'-ah]
Yokuts (stock)	
Fresno region Indians	Pah-min'-dah ^D
Tule River (Porterville S to Visalia)	Kahp-sā-kum ^D

(wavy)
Haw. tam yo' gum

PANAMINT

Geographic names to be provided for in
Panamint lists.

Panamint Valley ^(How-tun'nah bow'mum) How-tah	Kingston Mountains
Death Valley Tim'-bish-shum yo' gum	Charleston Mountains Ne'-vah-gahnd'-dä
Mesquite Valley Qi'-yah	Owens Lake - Pat-te'-ä-tä
Salinas Valley Ko'-ho	Little Lake - Pă-bün'-dah
Amargosa - O-wä-te	Hawe Meadows mah'-re-vo
Ash Meadows Ko'-yah ho'-zä	Cottonwood Canyon Nah-vah'-re
Oasis Valley So'-ro-kun	Shepard " Tah-keh'-rum
Bullfrog	Bendire "
Beatty - Tim'-moo-rak	Death Valley ^{coy} Ah'-she-go
Pahrump Valley ^{Pat-se-ä-tah}	Boundary "
Owens Valley ^{Lab}	Grapevine "
Deep Springs Valley	Furnace Creek "
Borax Flat	Saratoga Springs moo'-tah
Windy Gap Too-nin'-se woo'-kah	Mesquite Wells -
Emigrant Gap	Bennett Wells - Too'-gä-vöt
Funeral Mountains - Too-goo'-ah	
Grapevine Mountains	{ Timber hill west of San Jacinto moo-kub'-bah
Gold Mountain	
Mt. McGruder	Wahkoba
Panamint Mountains Kigot ^(wah) -toi-ow	Pinto Owen bel. line + north Pan'-nah-wä
Cerro Gordo Mountains	Owens Val { Pan'-nä-wä so-go'-ah Pinto country }
Inyo Mountains Nan'-nin-nöp	
Argus Mountains -	{ Hand Ranch not text of Salinas Val Se'-gi
Coso Mountains - Ki'-ro wa me'-ah	
Slate Mountains - Nah-sak-wahm	
Anatunyo Mt - Tin-dä'-boo	

X/23w-2/G55

Shoshone - Southern Piute

X/23w-2/G55

80/18
c

SOUTHERN PIUTE

Of the Southern Piute tribes, the Chemeweve and Nuvahandit may be regarded as the most typical, with Ute standing somewhat to one side. The Newooah and Tolchinne tribes, while closely related to one another and belonging to the same group, are the most aberrant. Some of their words are common to Monache, others to Panamint and Pakwazidje Shoshone, and, strange as it may appear, some are common to Northern Piute. This is the more ^{surprising} ~~strange~~ because of the wide geographic separation of these tribes -- a separation that must date back to a very remote period.

EARLY SPELLINGS OF SOUTHERN PIUTE OF PAHUTE
(Incomplete)

Payuchis	La Fora(map)	1766-72	Southern Utah
Payuchas & Payuches	Garces	1776 ✓	Southern Utah
Payuches Utahs Payuches Yutas Payuchis Iutas Payuchis	Escalante	1776	Northern Ariz. Southern Utah
Payucha	Font (map)	1777	North-Central Arizona
Payuches	Cortez	1799	Southern Utah
Pa Ulches (error for Pa Utches)	J. Smith(1826)	1827	Muddy R., Nevada
Payuches(Payouches)	Armijo (1829)	1830	S Ariz. & S Nev.
Pa Utches ✓ ²	J. Smith(1826)	1833	Muddy R., Nevada
Eutea			
Piutes	Farnham	1843	Bevier R., Utah
Piutes	John Dunn	1844	Between the Col- orado and Great Salt Lake
Pah-Utah	Fremont. (map)	1844	Muddy R. region north of Vegas

✓ Not published till 1854.

✓ In French translation.

Southern Piute

Piutes	T.J. Farnham	1844	S Utah
Paiuches	T.J. Farnham (after Dr. Lyman)	1844	S Utah
Pa-utah	Fremont. (text)	1845	Mts. head R. Virgin
Pa-Utah	Mitchell (map & text)	1846	Southern (N of Vegas)
Pa-utah	Rufus B. Sage(1843)	1846	Southern Utah
Paiuches	Simpson (map)	1848	S Nev. & S Utah
Pah Utah	C.E. Kells ?	1848	Southern Utah
Piyutah	Ruxton (1846)	1849	Southern Utah
Pah-Utah	Bryant (map)	1849	NW of Virgin R.
Pah-Utah & Pah Utah	Colton (map)	1849	SE Nevada
Pa-Utah	Ord	1850	E part Mohave Desert
Pah-Utahs	Eastman	1852	S Nevada (map in Schoolcraft)
Pah Utahs, Pah Utes	Stansbury	1852	Utah Valley ^{or} system
? Pah-utah	Bonneville	1853 ?	(map by Colton)
Pah Utahs	Sitgreaves	1853	S Nevada
Pah-Utes	Los Angeles Star	1853	Mohave Desert

Southern Piute

Pah-Utahs	Heap	1854	Santa Clara & Muddy Rivers
Pah Utahs (Chemeweve)	Whipple & Ives (map)	1854	Colorado R. below Needles
Mountain Pai-Utes	Whipple	1854 (or 1856)	Mohave Desert
Pi-u-chas	Graves	1854	Southern
Pai-utes & Paiutes	Whipple	1855	Soda Lake (near) + Colorado Riv.
Pah-Utah	Beckwith (1853 text)	1855	Sevier R., Utah
Pahutas	Merriwether	1855	Arizona
Pah Utah	Beckwith (map)	1855	So-central Nevada
Pah Utah & Pah-Utah	Beckwith (text)	1855	W-central Utah
"Paiutes or Chemo- huevis"; Pai- Utes; Payuches	Whipple	1855	{ Sevier and Colorado Rivers
Pai-utes	Whipple	1855	Soda Lake
Pah-Utahs	Whipple	1855	So. Utah
Pah-utahs	Hurt	1856	Southern Utah
Pi-u-ches	Beckwourth	1856	Southern Utah
Pai-ute (Pah-Utah) Pai-utes, Pai-Ute Paiutes	Whipple	1856	Southern Utah
Piutes, Piuches, Pai-Utes, Pah-Yutes, Pā-Yutes	Whipple, Eubank & Turner	1856	Colorado R. region

Pahutes	Carvalho (1854)	1857	Muddy & Virgin region
Pah Utes	Warren (map)	1857	W of Needles, Calif
Pah-Utes	S.F. Weekly Bull.	1857	Mohave Desert region (east)
Pah Utahs	Ives (map)	1858	NW of Vegas, Nevada
Pah-Utahs	Mollhausen	1858	E Mohave Desert wsw of Needles. Sink a Mohave
Pah-Utes	Lange (map)	1858	NW of Bend of Colorado River
Pah-utes	J.H. Simpson (1858)	1859	W Utah
Pai Utahs and Pai-Ute	Domenech	1860	New Mexico ?
Pah-Ute	Los Angeles Star	1860	Mohave Desert
Pi-ute	Los Angeles Star	1860	Mohave Desert
Payusitas	Remy (1855)	1860 1861	Southwestern Utah
Peyute and Pey-utes	Forney	1860	Nevada & Utah
Pah-Ute	Carleton	1860	SW Utah
Pah-Utes	Forney	1860	Southern Utah
Pah Utah	J.J. Benjamin	1862	SE Nevada
Pahutes	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1863	
Pai-Utes	T.O.W. Sale	1865	E Nev. and W. Utah
Pah Utes	O.H. Irish	1865	SW Utah
Pah-Utes	T.T. Dwight	1868	
Pah-Utes	F.H. Head	1868	So. Central Utah

Pah-Utes	Fenton	1870	Utah and Arizona
Pah Utes	Roger Jones	1870	Colorado River
Pah Utes	Jones	1870	Bend of Colorado to Diamond River
Pi-Ute	F.A. Walker	1872	SE Nevada and So Utah
Pi-Utes	G.W. Ingalls	1872	SE Nevada & So Utah
Paiute	Powell MS	1873	
Pai-Utes	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1874	S Nevada + SE Calif.
Pai-Utes	J.W. Powell (1871-73)	1874	SE Nevada & So. Utah
Pi-Utes	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1874	SE Nevada
Pah-Utes	G. M. Wheeler	1875	E Nevada
Southern Payutes	Oscar Loew	1876	Colorado River
Pah-Utes	A.J. Barnes	1876	on Moapa Riv. Reservation
Pah-Utes	A Pinart	1877	Arizona
Pah-Utes	J.S. Campion	1878	Mohave Desert
Pahute	W.W. Elliott & Co.	1883	Mohave Desert
Pai-uta	Gatschet	1890	
Pai-yu-chimu	Mooney	1896	(Hopi name)
Pai-yu-tsi	Mooney	1896	(Navaho name)
Paiute	Chamberlain	1910	Arizona
Paiute	Sapir [Am. Anthropol.]	1915	
Paiute	Waterman	1911	
Southern Piute	Kroeber	1923	
S Paiute	W.B. Strong [Am. Anthropol. map.]	1927	S. Nevada

Piute	Hanford Sentinel (Calif.)	March 21, 1923
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	March 21, 1923
Piute	San Francisco Chronicle	March 22, 1923
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	March 23, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Salt Lake Tribune	March 25, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Washington Star (D.C.)	March 26, 1923
Piutes	Washington Post (D.C.)	March 27, 1923 (near Moab, Utah Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake News	April 5, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Salt Lake Tribune	April 6, 1923
Piutes	Salt Lake Telegram	April 6, 1923.
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 9, 1923
Piute	Salt Lake Telegram	April 14, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 17, 1923 (S E Utah Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 18, 1923

Piute	Ogden City Standard (Utah)	April 18, 1923 (S E Utah Locality)
Piute	Sacramento Bee (Calif.)	April 18, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 25, 1923
Piutes	Salt Lake Telegram	April 30, 1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)

(Themselves and

NAMES APPLIED TO SOUTHERN PIUTE BY OTHER TRIBES

(incomplete)

Auölasus...Pima name

tenKate

1885

Nüma...Name for themselves (also
used by the Shoshone).

Págonotch...Southern Ute name

Gatschet MS

Pai-â-ti...Panamint name

Henshaw MS

Pi-yúch (Pi-ūch)...Pah'-vo-wats
Ute name

CHM (MS)

Pai-yü' chimü....Hope name

Mooney

1896

Pai-yü' tsǐ...Navaho name

Mooney

1896

Payuchis

La Forá

1766-1772

Payuchas (and Payuches)...(Mohave
& Yavapi) name

{ Garces,
Font, &
others

1776-77

Neu-mă toi-ab-be-mah . . . Bishop Cr. Piute name
for Piute Mt. tribe. —

Nüwü . . . S Piute name for themselves. — Kroeber,
Hdbk., p. 595, 1925.

(Themselves and
NAMES APPLIED TO SOUTHERN PIUTE BY OTHER TRIBES

(incomplete)

Auölasus...Pima name tenKate 1885

Nüma...Name for themselves (also
used by the Shoshone).

Pagonetch...Southern Ute name Gatschet MS

Pai-ti...Pansmint name Bonshaw MS

Pi-yüch (Pi-üch)...Pah'-vo-wats
Ute name CHM (MS)

Pai-yü' chinü....Hope name Mooney 1896

Pai-yü' tsü...Navaho name Mooney 1896

Payuchis La Fora 1766-1772

Payuchas (and Payuphas)...(Navaho
& Yavapi) name { Garces, 1776-77
 Ford, &
 others

Nü-mä toi-ab-be-mah... Bishop Cr. Piute name
for Piute Mt. tribe. —

Nüwü... S Piute name for themselves. — Kroeber,
Hdbk., p. 595, 1925.

USE OF THE NAME PIUTE FOR THE CHEMEWEVE

The earliest known authors to use the name Piute (La Fora who on his map of 1766-1772 gave Payuchis; and Garces and Font, who in 1776 and 1777 wrote it Payuchas and Payuches) did not apply it to the Chemeweve but to a tribe farther north. But in the fifties (1853-1858) the name was definitely applied to the Chemeweve by Whipple and others of the Pacific Railway Surveys, and by Mollhausen, and was usually written Pah-Utahs (both with and without the hyphen); it was also spelled Pah-Yutes, Piutes, Pai-Yutes, and Piuches; while the Padre Domenech in 1860 used the ancient spelling, Payuches.

NAMES DEFINITELY APPLIED TO THE CHEMEWEVE

(Not including the various spellings of the word Chemeweve, as Chemebet, Chemeguaba, Chemehuevis, Shimawiva, &c.)

Incomplete

Name	Authority	Date
Chenegnadas	Colton (map)	1849
"Pah-Utahs (Chem-e-hue-vis)"	Whipple & Ives Pacif. RR. Surveys	1854 map
"Paiutes or Chemehuevis"	Whipple	1855
Pah-Utah and Pah-Utahs	Whipple	1855
Pah-Utahs	Mollhausen	1858
Payuches	Domenech	1860
Chimewawas	G.W. Ingalls	1872

NAMES FOR THE CHEMEWEVE USED BY OTHER TRIBES & THEMSELVES

Name	Tribe using name	Authority	Date
Mat-hat-e-vatch		Whipple	1856
Mat-jus		Heintzelman	1857
Chimehwhuebes		Mollhausen	1858
Eche-mo-hua-vas		Thomas	1868
Tan-ta-waits		Powell	1877
Tantawats		Gatschet	1879
Tontewaits		TenKate	1885
Tantawas		Ind. Commr.	1895
Tantüwach		Kroeber	1908

Tan'-tah-vāts ot Tan'-tah-vī'ts.-- Merriam MS

Ahalakat. . . Pima name meaning "small bows".-- Kroeber,
Handbook Calif. Inds. p. 595, 1925.

Nūwū . . . Name for themselves.-- Kroeber, Handbook
Calif. Inds., p. 595, 1925.

Mat-hatevach . . . Yuma name meaning "northerners".--
Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 595, 1925.

Tantawats ot Tantüwach . . . kinsmen's name meaning
"southerners".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds.,
p. 595, 1925.

Yuakayam . . . Name given by "Serrano" groups.-- Kroeber,
Handbook Calif. Inds., P. 595, 1925.

X/23aa-dd/G56

Shoshone - Ke-tahn'-na-mwits or "Serrano"

X/23aa-dd/G56

80/18

Ch. 3

SERRANO

According to Kroeber¹ the Tehachapi-Caliente Serrano (whom I call Newooah) are called by the Chemehueve Hiniima or Hinienima; by the 'Mohineyam' Serrano of Mohave River and the Tejon 'Gitanemuk' (my Ke'-tan'-ă-moo'-kum), Agutushyam, Agudutsyam, or Akutusyam (which name I obtained from Mrs. Rosemeyre as Ah-koo-toot'-se-am, slurred to Ah-koo'-toos and 'Toot'-se-yam, for the Tehachapi Serrano).

Kroeber states that the Mohave name for these people is Kuvakhye from which Garces derives his Cobaji.

Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Rosemeyre tell me that the correct name of the Tejon Serrano (or Hammenat) in their own language, is Ke'-tan'-ă-moo'-kum (or Ke-tah-nă-mwah-kam) and that the Gabrieleño or Tongva call them Ko-ko'-em-kañ (slurred Ko-kōm-kañ), which same name is applied to the San Bernardino or Mohave desert Serrano. They appear to call themselves also Ak'-ke'-ke'-tam.

Probably the bottom is not yet reached. - *and*

¹Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 110-111, 1907

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¹Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 110-111, 1907.

SERRANO TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS
REGION

William Pablo, an intelligent Mahl'-ke of Banning, tells me of the following Serrano tribes:

The Morongo or Mar'-e-am --Morongo Valley

Ah'-te-ar'-re-am location?

Ter'-kah of Little Morongo Valley

Mohineam (or Mohineahneum) --Upper Mohave River?

Mah'-rah of 29 Palms [Piute?]

Pah-o'-ve-am --east of Arastra to ^{Rock Corral} (Corral Rock) on edge of Mohave Desert--big country [Conflicts]

Mar'-ring-am --east of the Mahl'-ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Chemewéve Piute at Old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki-pi-am occupied a strip between, north of San Bernardino [=koos'-tam] and including the Arrow (on the mountain slope) and south to Riverside, Redlands and Yucaipe Valley?

SERRANO TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS
REGION

Wah-ah'-cham --east of Yu-ki-pi-am and reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mountain, where they joined the Morongo.

The Morongo claimed the "Pinyon country" and made all other Indians pay toll of 1-3 the pinyon nuts gathered.

Oct. 1910.

TRIBE AND RANCHERIA NAMES OF SAN BERNARDINO
MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Obtained by me at San Manuel Reservation (about a mile north of Patton and only ten miles from Redlands) October 19 and 20, 1933.

Information from "Capt." Roy Manuel, Chief of the Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe at his home in San Manuel Reservation.

In the Beginning [of the World], all tribes of this region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper were the Pur'-vit-tem--now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-ke-tam came from Whitewater. They are called Wah-nā-poo'-pi by our people (the Yu-hah'-ve-tum).

Mahl'-ke is the original place name of Morongo Pass--not a tribal name.

Mar'-keng-ntis our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo Reservation.

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper name of the tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others say that Sah-haht'-pah is the name of Yu-ki'-pah rancheria--which I believe to be correct. "Lots of people lived there."

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-put.

Redlands is Ter'-vart ^{earth} ^{red} sun-ring-kah (or 'Hering-kah)

Hung-oo'-vut is the tribe in the foothills south of Redlands and east and southeast of Colton.

The name of the San Bernardino tribe is Wah-ah'-che-um; their rancheria, Wah-ah'-chā-vah. The eastern part of San Bernardino including the old cemetery, is Ho'-kah-stah'-ke ("White Deer").

San Bernardino has grown so big that it now covers Yubitta Springs (Poo'-lit band).

Pasadena is Ar-rā'-re ah-sah.

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chā-bit; ^{land} ^{level} the level valley or plain on which it stands, Ter'-vart-he-dēn kum.

The so-called 'Morongo' tribe consists of Indians of more than one band, the dominant one being Yu-hah'-vit-tem (or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and appear to be the "Mo-he-ah'-ne-um", though they tell me that the Mission Creek country was the original home of the "Mo-hah'-ne-um". They tell me that the Wun-ā-pā-pi'-ah were the "original Morongo" and came from farther east, and that a few still live at Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

The tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves Koo'-koo-moi'-ah. They are commonly known as 'Gabrielenos' and spoke the same language as the Fernandinos, San Fernando Valley [Tong-vā].

Isma'lem by Cahuilla

Tahm-yat Family

"SERRANO" SERIES: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Tah'-kah-tum
Tahk'-tem

Ketanamwits

Tahk

Ketanamookum and Mohineyam (closely related)

Maringam Morongo of Mission Creek.

Ma'ra, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)

Koostam--Yukipe (no vocabulary)

TONGVAN

Tar-rah'-hat

San Fernandiño

San Gabrieleno

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman

At-fah'-han

Sig: At-tah.

Akatchma

- Capistrano

Piyamko

Luisena

Sovova?

Soboba

Kahwesik

Tah'-lis

Mahlke (Wahneketem), Banning - Whitewater

Kahwesetem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands

Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley

Pan-yik'-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)

Wah-ko-chim kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)

Wa-we-is'-tem (We'-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil'-yah.

Koopan

At-fah'-han

At-ah'-ah

Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

Tubotelobelan

Ahng'-hah-nee

Tubotelabela

called
Isim: lem by cahilla

Tahm-yat Family

"SERRANO" SERIES: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Tah'-kah-tum
Tahk'-tem

Ketanamookum and Mohineyam (closely related)

Ketanamwits

Maringam Morongo of Mission Creek.

Tahk

Ma'a, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)

Koostam--Yukipe (no vocabulary)

TONGVAN

Tar-rah'-hat

San Fernandiño

San Gabrieleno

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman

At-fah'-ham

Sig: At-tah.

Akatchma

- Capistrano

Piyanko

Luisena

Sovova?

Soboba

Mahlke (Wahnketem), Banning - Whitewater

Kahwesetem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands

Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley

Kahwesik

Tah'-dis

Pan-yik'-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)

Wah-ko-chim kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)

Wa-we-is'-tem (We'-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil'-yah.

Koopan

At-fah'-um

At-ah'-ah

Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

Tubotelobelay

Tubotelobela

Ahng'-hah-neel

Maringits - Chinuchur name for the
"Serrano" proper, Kroeber, 595.

Pitanta - Chin. name for the Vanyume
Serrano, Kroeber, 595.

Nawiyat - Chin. name for the Kitanemuk
Serrano - Kroeber, 595.

Hiniima or Hiniinima - Chin. name for
the Kawaiisu, Kroeber, 595.

Kwitanemuk - Chin. name for the
Cahuilla - Kroeber, 595.

Kawaiisu - Yokut name for the
Newwosh - Kroeber, p. 602.

Kawishin - Tibatulabal name for
Newwosh - Kroeber, p. 602.

Kuvahya - Mohave name for Newwosh -
Kroeber, p. 602.

Melba - southern Yokut term for Kam
River Shoshones, Kroeber, 584.

2.
Agutushyam, Agudutsyam, or
Akutushyam - Kitanemuk and
Vanyume Serrano name for
Newwosh, Kroeber, p. 602.

Characteristic of Arctic Region.

Geum rossii

Sibbaldia procumbens

Saxifraga nivalis

Saxifraga nivalis

Gentiana tenella

Gentiana tenella

Extracts from List of Alpine Plants of Rocky Mountain Region

Occurring also in Asia Occurring also in Europe or Greenland Peculiar to N.A. but characteristic of Arctic Region.

Geum rossii

Sibbaldia procumbens

Saxifraga nivalis

Saxifraga nivalis

Gentiana tenella

Gentiana tenella

VERSO

(cc)

Serrano tribes of San Bernardino mts. region
William Pablo, an intelligent Mahl'-ke of Banning,
tells me of the following 'Serrano' tribes:

The Morongo or mar'-e-am - Morongo Valley

Mohine'am (or Mohine'ah'neum) - Upper Mohave River?

Ah'-te-ar'-re-am location? ?

Ter'-kah of Little Morongo Valley.

Mah'-rah of 29 Palms [Chemawo?]

Pah-o'-ve-am east of Arroyo to ^{Rock Coral} Coral Rock on edge
of Mohave Desert - big country. [conflicts]

Mar'-ring-am east of the Mahl'-ke, whose territory
they abut against from Mission
Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet
the Chemewene tribe at old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki'-pi-am - occupied a strip between, north of San Bernardino
= Koos'-tam? and including The Arrow (on E mt slope) & south
to Riverside, Redlands & Yucaipa Valley?

Wah-ah'-cham - East of the Yu-ki'-pi-am & reaching to
mouth of Santa Anna Canyon & to a big
cave on San Bernardino mts. where they
joined the Morongo.

The Morongo claimed the Piyo country & made
all other Indians pay toll of 1/3 to Piyo natives
gathered

Oct. 1910. - CHM

In the San Bernardino Mountains from approximately the latitude of San Bernardino easterly to San Gorgonio Pass there are today remnants of two tribes of the same linguistic stock-- the stock commonly known by the Spanish-Mexican name "Serrano". The names these people use for themselves are Mar'-re-vi-am (or Mah'-ring-ah-yum) and Yo-hah'-ve-tum.

Today the survivors occupy essentially the same territory-- the southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mountains. ^{(of the two tribes,} But before interference by the whites, the Yo-hah'-ve-tum lived ^{the} farther west and higher in the mountains, occupying (at least in summer) the great Bear Lake Valley. Some of them claim territory easterly as far as Mission and Morongo Creeks--but ^{I believe} this ^{to be an error.} ~~is hard to believe.~~ Their western limit appears to have been a little east of the latitude of Little Bear Valley, for another tribe or subtribe (Per-ve-tum, now said to be extinct) held Little Bear Valley and thence westerly to Cajon Pass. The well-known rancheria Mus-ki'-a-bit

in Cajon Pass belonged to them.

The tribe call^{ing} themselves Mar-re-vi-am ^(occupied the northern slopes of) in the San Gorgonio Pass region, ^(while their close relatives the) and Mah-ring-ah-yum ^{held} in the slopes above Redlands and San Bernardino. Survivors of the later group are now living on Sand Creek ^{on} in the foot slopes north of Patton.

Adjoining them on the south are ~~the~~ tribes commonly called Cahuilla, ^{inhabiting} of the San Gorgonio-Whitewater region and thence south. ^{centrally} Of these, the one on the upper waters of White~~water~~ call themselves Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah (Pablo's tribe).

In the San Bernardino Mountains from approximately the latitude of ~~Koo-koo-moi-ah~~ ^{San Bernardino} and ~~Redlands~~ ^{to San Geronimo Pass} easterly ^{Pass there} there are today remnants of two tribes of the same linguistic

stock. ^{the} stock commonly ^{known} called by the Mexican-Spanish name

'Serrano'. The names these people use for themselves are Mar-re-vi-am (or Mah-ring-ah-yum) and Yo-hah-ve-tum. Today

the survivors occupy essentially the same territory--the southern slopes of San Bernardino Mountains. But before interference by the whites the Yo-hah-ve-tum lived ^{farther west and} higher in

the mountains, occupying ^(at least) in summer) the great Bear Lake Valley. ^{Some of them claim territory} easterly as far as Mission Creek and Morongo Creek ^{but this is hard to believe} at the west

end of Morongo Valley. Their western limit appears to have been

a little east of the latitude of Little Bear Valley although for

another ^{tribe or} subtribe (Per-ve-tum) ^{now said to be extinct} held Little Bear Valley and thence

west ^{by} apparently to Cajon Pass and occupied the well-known

^{in Cajon Pass belongs to them} Ranchera Mus-ki-a-bit. The other tribe, ~~the one calling~~ them-

selves Mar-re-vi-am ^{in the San Geronimo Pass region} in the east (and Mah-ring-ah-yum in the

west (San Bernardino slopes above Redlands and San Bernardino). ^(in the foot slopes north of Patton)

Survivors of the later group are now living on Sand Creek which

^{Adjoining them on the south are the tribes} they call Wah-nat. The Indians, commonly called Cahuilla,

of the San Geronimo-White Water region and thence south.

~~consisted of several bands~~ ^{of these}. The one on the upper waters of

White Water call themselves Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah [Pablo's tribe].

The Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah ^{was} ~~tribe was~~ known also by the name Wah-ne-ke'-tem.

They originally occupied Morongo Valley ^{easterly} to the divide ^{between Morongo and} at its

^{and 29 miles desert} head (east) this divide separating their tribe from that of

the Palm Springs tribe (also Cah-we-ah). Owing to the

apparent non-existence of survivors of the Mohave Desert tribes

settlements of whom were found by Garces along the Mohave

River and its head waters on the north slope of the mountains,

I have been unable to ^{certain} discover the boundary between so-called

Serrano of the mountains and the tribe occupying scattered

locations at water holes on the Mohave Desert. The only

positive information obtained is that Chemeweve Indians held

Old Woman Springs. Whether or not the settlements along

Mohave River belong to the same tribe (the Beñeme of Garces)

is still uncertain.

Whether or not the Indians of the northern part of San

Bernardino Valley were Mar-re-vi-am (Mah-ring-ah-yum) or

Yo-hah-ve-tum is not positively known, although ~~for~~ the fact

that the Yo-hah-ve-tum claimed the northern habitable parts

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. of San Bernardino Mountains might imply that the Valley Indians were Mah-ring-ah-yum. In fact, the Mah-ring-ah-yum claim the southerly slope of the mountains and bordering parts of the valley including the whole of Yucipa Valley and thence easterly over San Gorgonio Pass and on to the divide between Morongo Valley and 29 Palms.

Mahr-king-ah is the habitat name given by the Mah-ring-ah-yum for their own territory. The eastern part of this territory is called Mahl-ke by the Cahuilla. The Mah-ring-ah-yum state that they used to go to Bear Valley for pine nuts. They state definitely that they are "coyote" people, that the "other tribe" is "raven;" although the Seche of Palm Springs are "wild cat."

Chief Roy Manuel of the Yo-hah-ve-tum tribe states that in

4

• the beginning of the world all tribes of this region originated in the valley of Big Bear Lake whence they gradually spread in various directions, later that the original Bear Valley people became the Per-ve-tum of Little Bear Valley region.

NAMES FOR OTHER INDIAN TRIBES IN LANGUAGE OF THE KE'-TAH-NĀ-MOO-KUM
(NICKNAMED HAM'-ME-NAT)

Their name for themselves: Ke'-tah'-na-mwah-kan or Ke'-tah'-na-moo-kum
Ke'-tah-nah-mwits ('Serrano') name for themselves.

Ham'-me-nat: Nickname for Ke-tah-na-moo-kum in their own language, Ko-ko'-em-kam in San Gabriel (Tongvā).

Tejon Mts. at the Pass ("El Paso")
They called their language of
Ke'-tah-nah-mwā-kum
Ke'-tah-nah-mwits

Pah'-pah-ve'-ā-tam (old chief
Te-no'-kā)

Bakersfield Plain including Kern
Lake to Tejon foothills (one old
woman still alive at Tejon)

Wahm'-kan-ne'-yam

Buena Vista Lake? or farther, maybe
toward San Luis Obispo. (Language
unique).

Ham'-met-wel'-le (Chief Te-no-kah)

Buena Vista Lake language very old
and harsh. All dead.

{Patch'-ah-mich-ko-pe-ā-tam (in Serrano)
{Yow'-wel-man'-ne (in their own language

Bakersfield Plain (nearly extinct;
few on Tule River).

{Pah-pi-nā-mo-nam
{Pah-pi'-nah-mwa-kum (Tongvā of San
Gabriel
Ah-koo-too'-tse-yam: So. Piute Nuwuwah

San Gabriel Valley

Tā-che: Yokut tribe

Tehachapi (to Painte Mt.)

Pal-lā-ā-me; Pal-lah-wē^{ch}-e-yam

Tulare Lake

Sik-kow

Pozo Flat

Tū-vā-pe-ā-tum; Too'-vā-pe-a-tam

White River

Noo-chan-itch

Valley of South Fork Kern to below
Piute Mt. [Too-bot-e-lob-e-lā]

Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum (= "mean language"
--very harsh and unintelligible)

Mts. near Tule River?

Too-nah'-me-yah^(Serrano name for tribe) called Too-lam'-ā-yam
by themselves in their own language.

Buena Ventura and Santa Barbara
tribe. [Chumash]

3rd Laguna (west of Buena Vista
Lake). Language unique.

Ko-ko-em-kam (slurred Ko-kom'-kam)

Name given Ke'-tah'-nā-mwa-kan of
SW Mohave Desert & San Bernardino
Mts. by the San Gabriel Tongvā.

Geographic Names in Maringam dialect ["Serrano"]

Ah-ho'-nav: Maringam name for Banning (place, not tribe.)

Ä-ko'-pe-av: Maringam name for Beaumont; Mahlke village of
Wah-ah'-chä'-vah at summit of Pass.

Hah'-ve: Maringam name for Palm Springs RR Station (Cahuilla
territory).

Lum'-mis-wil: Maringam name for Mission Creek.

Mahl'-ke: The Agency (Potrero) and Indian reservation near Banning.
In Maringam language.

Mah'-rah: Maringam name for 29 Palms.

Morongo: Maringam name of Morongo Valley, ~~tribe~~. Often used by
neighboring tribes and by whites also as tribal name.

Mül'-ke or Mahl'-ke: Maringam name for Morongo Reservation near
Banning.

Mus-kí'-ä-^Pbit: Maringam name for Muscupiabe, where Cajon Pass
Canyon widens looking south. (Former Koostam village there).

Pah'-rū-vah & At'-tam-um: Maringam names for Whitewater River.

We-hí'-e-kah: Maringam name for Cabezón (in San Geronio Pass).

Yu-kí'³p: Maringam name for Yucaipe Valley, southeast of Redlands.
(Koostam territory. Former village there).

- - - - - Old Woman Springs. Important locality: "meeting place
of Morongo, Cahuilla, Chemewere tribes"

Morongo: Maringam name of Morongo Valley tribe. Often used by neighboring tribes and by whites also as tribal name.

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*"Serrano" and "Cahuilla" tribal names
obtained by them*

Ham-me-nat: Nickname for Ke'-tah-nă-mwits in their own language.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam by San Gabriel (Tongva).

Ke'-tah-nah-mun: "Serrano" in language of Mo-he-ah-ne-um of San Bernardino Mts. Doubtless Ke-tan-a-mū-kum of western Mohave Desert.

Ke'-tah-nă-mwah-kan: Ke'-tah-nă-mwits of western Mohave Desert. ('Serrano') Their name for themselves.

Ko-ko-em-kam (slurred Ko-kom'-kam): Name given Ke'-tah-nă-mwah-kan of western Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts. by the Tongva of San Gabriel.

"Cahuilla"
Mahl'-ke: ^ Tribe whose territory included Banning Reservation northeast of Banning. Their name for themselves.

Mar'-ring-am: Mahl'-ke name for "Serrano" tribe east of themselves which they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak.

Mohineam or Mohineahneum: Mahl'-ke name for "Serrano" tribe in mountains north of San Bernardino and adjacent part of Mohave Desert.

Morongo or Mar-e-am: Mahl'-ke name for "Serrano" tribe of Morongo Valley and Mission Creek.

Mor-ron-go: Kah-we-sik-tem (of Palm Springs) name for tribe in Morongo Valley (Maringam).

Pah'-o-vah: Maringam name for Mahrah band and village, 8 or 9 miles east of 29 Palms.

Pah-o'-ve-am: Mahl'-ke name for band east of Arastro to Rock Corral (east of 29 Palms) on edge of Mohave Desert.--"big country".

Sū-wū-nah Tahk'-tahm: Ma-ringeam (of Morongo) name for "Serrano".

Ter'-kah: Mahl'-ke name for related band in Little Morongo Valley.

Wah-ah'-chem: Mahl'-ke name for tribe northeast of Yu-ki-pi-am, reaching to mouth of Santa Ana Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mt. where they joined the Morongo.

Wahn'-ne-ke'-tum: Kah-we-sik name for Mahl'-ke.

Wun'-nah-pe-ap-pe-ah: Maringam name for Mahl'-ke of Banning Reservation.
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Yu-ki-pi-am: Mahlke name for Koos'-tam, the tribe extending from the mountains north of San Bernardino east to include "The Arrow", and southerly to Redlands, Riverside, and Yucaipe Valley.

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- 7 {Pah-pi'-nā-mo-nam
Pah-pi'-nah-mwa-kum (Tongvā of San Gabriel San Gabriel Valley
- 8 Ah-koo-too'-tse-yam: So. Piute Nuwuwah Tehachapi (to Paiute Mt.)
- 9 Tā-che: Yokut tribe Tulare Lake
- 10 Pal-lā-ā-me; Pal-lah-wē^{ch}-e-yam Pozo Flat
- 11 Sik-kow White River
- 12 Tū-vā-pe-ā-tum; Too'-vā-pe-a-tam-vah Valley of South Fork Kern to below Piute Mt. [Too'-bot-ē-lob-e-lā]
- 13 Noo-chan-itch Mts. near Tule River?
- 14 Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum (= "mean language" --very harsh and unintelligible) Buena Ventura and Santa Barbara tribe. [Chumash]
- 15 Too-nah-me-yah^(Serrano name for tribe) called Too-lam'-ā-yam by themselves in their own language. Brd. Laguna (west of Buena Vista Lake). Language unique.
- 16 Ko-ko-em-kam (slurred Ko-kom'-kam) Name given Ke'-tah-nā-mwa-kan of SW Mohave Desert & San Bernardino Mts. by the San Gabriel Tongvā.

"Serrano" & "Cahuilla" Tribe names - can

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- ✓ Mahl'-ke: ^{"Cahuilla"} Tribe whose territory included Banning Reservation northeast of Banning. Their name for themselves.
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- ✓ Mor-ron'-go: Kah-we-sik-tem (of Balm Springs) name for tribe in Morongo Valley (Maringam).

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- ✓ Yu-ki'-pi-am: Mahlke name for Koos'-tam, the tribe extending from the mountains north of San Bernardino east to include "The Arrow", and southerly to Redlands, Riverside, and Yucaipe Valley.

Kroeber uses "Kitanemuk" in a broad sense as practically synonymous with the Spanish-Mexican "Serrano".

He defines their geographic position as "upper Tejon and Paso Creeks" (611) and also "streams on the rear [south] side of the Tehachapi Mountains in the same vicinity and the small creeks draining the northern slope of the Liebre and Sawmill Range, with Antelope Valley and the westernmost end of the Mohave Desert."

KETANAMWITS (Commonly called "Serrano")

Ke-tah'-nă-moó'-kum (Ke-tah'-nă-mwits). Their name for themselves.

Large tribe of western part of Mohave Desert (west of Cajon Pass), including at least the northern slopes of the Sierra Liebra and San Gabriel Mts. Closely related to Mohineam. *An old ranchman at El Monte on Tejon Creek was Ah'-ke-ke'-tam.*

Called Ko-ko-em-kam by the Tongvā.

Mah'-re-am. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Mission Creek and Morongo Valley.

Called Mor-ron'-go by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Called Mar'-ring-am by the Mahlke.

Mohineyam or Mo-he-ah'-neum. Their name for themselves, used also by the Mahlke.

Tribe in San Bernardino Mts. and Mohave Desert east of longitude of Cajon Pass.

This is the tribe called Beñemé by Garces, and Vanyume by Kroeber. It appears to be very closely related to the Ketahnāmookum, the neighboring tribe on the west. Much remains to be learned of both.

Koostam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of San Bernardino Valley and San Timoteo Canyon. Includes Muskiābit and Yuki-pa bands.

Called Yu-ki-pi-am by Mahlke.

of 41 animals & plants names, 33 common to both; and 8 different.

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AT OR NEAR THE TEJON

(Known as Serranos by the Tejon Ranch Mexicans and halfbreeds.)

Two tribes belonging to different families of the Shoshonean stock are at the Tejon called Serranos.

These tribes are:

1. Tolchinne (practically the same as the New-oo-ah of Tehschapi and Piute Mt.) They belong to the Chemeweve group of the Shoshonean family and range east from the Tejon.

Called Ah-koo-toot-se-am (commonly slurred to Toot-se-am or Too-tse-am) by the Tejon Indians.

2. Ke-tah-nah-moo-kum (Ke-tah-nah-mwa-kum, Ke-tah-nah-mwits).

They belong to the Mohinean family of the Shoshonean stock and range west and south from the Tejon. They sometimes call themselves Ak-ke-ke-tam; and are nicknamed Ham-me-nat (meaning "What's that") by the other Tejon tribes, and often use the name themselves.

They are rather closely related to the Mohinean of the Mohave River, and to the 'Serrano' tribes of the San Bernardino Mts.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam and Ko-kom-kum by the Tong-vā (= 'Gabrielino').

Alto Mirana Videa (now dead) told me:

1. How-kōp
2. Wōh'
3. Pah'-he
4. Wah'-tash
5. Mah'-hah'tr
6. Wā'-hā'-mah-hah'tr [Coyote is Wah'-he]
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
10. Wā'-mah-hahs

People--Tah'-kah-tum

"Cahuenga^{tribe} lived there always. Kah-wan-gah is their name. People at San Fernando talked same language long ago, and same at San Gabriel,
 San Fernando, and El Scorpion,
 San Gabriel and Tahhungah"

C. M.

Alto Mirana Videa (now dead) told me:

1. How-kōp
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3. Pah'-he
4. Wah'-tsah
5. Mah'-hahttr
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"Cahuenga lived there always. Kah-wen'-gah their name. People at San Fernando talked same language long ago, and same at San Gabriel.

San Fernando and El Scorpion

San Gabriel and Tahhungah"

can

Cahunga [Ketanamuits]

✓ Alta Mirano Videe {now dead} told me:
Nov. 12, 1905. com

1. Howu kōp

2 Wōh'

3 Pah'-he

4 Nah'tsah

5 mah'-hah'tr

6 Wā'-hā-mah hah'tr [dijeta is Nah-he

7

8

9

10 Wā'-mah-hahs

People Tah'-kah-tum

Same informant (Videe) gave me following
(from Posta Rio numerals) which he recognized as same as San Fernando

1 Po-koo'

2 Wā'-hā'

3 Pah'-he

4 Nah't-sah'

5 mah'-hah'tr'

[Tong'-uā]

Over

Cahuenga lived there always

Kah-men-gah their name.

Before San Fernando talked some language
long ago, & same at San Gabriel.

San Fernando & El Serfiori

San Gabriel & Tahungah

Tongva language - same

over

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um

East end of
Serrano of San Bernardino Mountains:
originally from upper Mission Creek
country (*between San Geronimo Mt & Morongo Valley.*)

(Mă-ring'-am) }

Mar'-ring-am }

Serrano of Banning and Morongo

~~also called by themselves~~

{ Mah'-re-am

{ Mar'-re-vi-am

Mar-king'-ah

name Mar'-re-vi-am called their country

The divide between 29 Palms and Morongo Valley is the old boundary between the Mar'-re-vi-am and the Chem-we'-ve of 29 Palms (Mara).

Mar'-ring-ah-yam

Mar'-ring-i-am

The Pipes, Big & Little Morongo Creeks, and Morongo Valley, *also name of present Indian Reservation north of Redlands*

also full name of tribe in San Geronimo Pass at Banning

The southern part of San Geronimo Pass (Beaumont to Whitewater) belonged to Cahuilla.

Warren's ranch is in the middle of Morongo Valley (therefore in Mar'-ring-i-am territory).

Ma'-ring-i-yam

The Pipes (division called Mo-he-ah'-ne-um)

Mah'-ring-ah-yum }

Mah-re-ah-yum }

San Manuel Reservation north of Redlands and Patton

Old Woman Springs belonged to Chemeweve

29 Palms ("Mara") belonged to Chemeweve

Mä'-ring'-am
 Mar'-ring'-am
 Mar'-ring-i-am
 also called
 Mah'-re-am
 Mar'-re-vi'-am

Serrano of Banning and Morongo

Mah'-ring-ah-yum
 Mah-re-ah-yum

San Manual Reservation north of Redlands and Patton

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um

Serrano of San Bernardino Mts. originally from upper Mission Creek country

The Pipes belong to Ma'-ring-i-yam (to division called Mo-he-ah-ne-um)

The Pipes
 Big & Little Morongo Creeks
 Morongo Valley

belonged to

Mar'-ring-ah-yam
 Mar'-ring-i-am

Mar'-ring-i-am = full name of tribe in San Gorgonio Pass at Banning

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Warren's ranch is in the middle of Morongo Valley (therefore in Mar'-ring-i-am territory).

The divide between 29 Palms and Morongo Valley is the old boundary between the Mar-re-vi-am and the Chemeweve of 29 Palms (Mara).

Morongo tribe called Mar-re-vi-am their country, Mar-king-ah.

Old Woman Springs belonged to Chem-e-we-ve

29 Palms ("Mara") belonged to Chemeweve

SERRANO TRIBES AND BANDS GIVEN BY KROEBER
AS MAINLY IN SAN BERNARDINO MTS., INCLUDING
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, AND SAN GORGONIO PASS.
HANDBOOK OF INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA. 1925.

- ✓ Achava: ^{Baldwin} ~~On~~ little lake east of Bear Lake ^{Kr} (map pl.57). ^{Place}
- ✓ Agutushyam: Kitanemuk name for Kawaiisu-^{Nu-oo-ah} Nuwuwa (p.618).
- ✓ Amahavit: East of Mohave River.
- ✓ Jenigueche of Garcas-Serrano of Mohave Desert (Kroeber).
- ✓ Kupacham: The Pipes (p.618).
- ✓ { Maringa: Big Morongo Creek.
- ✓ { Maringayam: Big Morongo Creek (p.616).
- ✓ Maringayam, Mohiyanim, and Atu'aviatam: Mission Creek (p.618).
- ✓ Marki (Malki): Near Banning. (617)
- ✓ Mukunpat: Big Morongo farther north. (p.618)
- ✓ Nahyu: Hathaway Canyon (p.617).

Kroeber references 2

- ✓ Palukiktam: Lyons Canyon (p.618).
- ✓ Pavukuyam: Akavat near Banning (p.617).
- ✓ The Pipes: Kupacham (p.618).
- ✓ Tamkuvayam: Banning Water Canyon (p.617).
- ✓ Tupamukiyan: (?) Between El Casco and Beaumont (p.617).
- ✓ Turka: On Little Morongo Creek (p.618).
- ✓ Vanyuma: Mohineyam of Mohave River. Chemeweve?
- ✓ Wa'acham: San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa along southern edge of San Bernardino Range. (p.617)
- ✓ Wakuhiktam: Cabezon Creek (618).
- ✓ Wanupupayam: Mouth of Whitewater Canyon (618).
- ✓ Yuhaviatam or Kuchaviatam of Yuhaviat ("pine place") in or near Bear Valley. (p.618).

Tribal name as used by { Mar-re-viam
of Morongo Reservation: { San Geronimo Pass
Our own name for our tribe - - Mar-re-viam
" " " " " Country - - Mar-king-ah
" " " " " " (Mar-keng-ut by Yokahvetan)

Names used by our (Morongo) tribe
at San Manuel Reservation
north of Redlands and Patton } ... Mah-ring-ah-yum' ok

Yokahvetan (off San Manuel Res.) } ... Mo-ah-ne-um
name for tribe at Morongo Reservation }

Who applies name Mar-tingam & Mar-re-am
to Morongo tribe near Banning?

Who held Morongo Valley? Wun-ä-pä-pi-ah (ok)

Who held 29 Palms - Chumeneu (ok)

So of Redlands were Luiseno? Ok

MORONGO RESERVATION TRIBES -

"SERRANO"

Obtained by me from Mar-re-vi-am man at San Manuel Reservation north of Redlands.

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um

Our name for our Morongo tribe.

Original home was Mission Creek

country. ^(Krocker identifies Mohineyam with Garces Vanyume, on Mohave Desert.)

Mo-ah'-ne-um

Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for our tribe.

Mar'-re-vi'-am

Our name for our tribe in San Geronio Pass region.

⁻ⁱ⁻
Mar'-ring-ah-um'

Mar-ring-am, Mar'-re-am

Our name for our (Morongo) tribe in

Highlands region. ^{Principal} ("Tribe ^{on} and San

Manuel Reservation") near Patton.

^{Speaks} Mar'-re-ah-yum language = Mar-re-vi-am.

Mar-king'-ah

Our name for our country: San Geronio

Pass-Banning-Morongo Reservation

country and northerly to south edge

of Mohave Desert ^{near} (Old Woman's Spring);

easterly through Morongo Valley to Pass

between this valley and 29 Palms Val-

ley; westerly perhaps to Santa Ana

River.

Called Mar-keng-ut by Yo-hah-ve-tum.

Mar-keng-ut

Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for our San Geronio

Pass country.

Wun-ä-pä-pi'-ah

Mah-ne-pe-pi'-ah

Morongo Valley westerly to White-

water River. ^{Said to speak Cahilla, like some}

Yo-hah'-ve-tum

Beer Valley tribe - closely related to Mar'-ring-ah-yum.

(slurred moah-nium)
mo-he-ah'-neum
Yohavetum name for our tribe.

The Mah'-ring-ah-yum'

Information obtained by me from so-called
"Serrano" tribe at San Manuel Reservation
near Patton, May 24, 1933. ~~G.H.M.~~ Clem.

{Mar'-ring-i-yum'
Mah'-ring-ah-yum' is the proper name of "our tribe".

"We ^{the} Held ^{adjacent} southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mts.
and ^{on the south} border of valley, including ^{highlands and} Yucaipa Valley,

from west of Patton ^{eastward} to Morongo Reservation. [Our people are

Mahr-king'-ah is the place (habitat) name in our own

language for our [Mah'-ring-ah-yum' ^{country} tribe now on

the Morongo Reservation]

(The Yo-hah-ve-tum name for our country
is mar-keng-at)

Mahlke is the Cahuilla name for our Morongo country.

Both Yucaipa Valley and Big Bear Valley were ours. Our
people used to go to Big Bear Valley for Pinyon
nuts.

Sow'-wum is our name for Santa Rosa Mts.

Clans { Our people (Mah'-ring-ah-yum') are Coyote.
The Sēch-e of Palm Springs are Wildcat.

✓ Hroo'-kah-nim is our name for ^{the Cahuilla} Sēch-e tribe at Palm Springs.

1

(Lepidoptera)
Carlson

Mar'-ring-ah-yum

Information obtained by me from so-called
"Serrano" tribe at San Manuel Reservation
near Patton, May 24, 1933. ^{am} C.H.M.

{ Mar'-ring-i-yum'
Mah'-ring-ah-yum' is the proper name of "our tribe".

Held southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mts.
and ^{adjacent} border of valley ^{(on the south, Highlands and} including Yucaipa Valley.

from west of Patton ^{easterly} to Morongo Reservation. The Yohavetum
^{name for our tribe is Mo-ke-ah-neum (called Mo-ah-neum).}
Mahr-king-ah is the place (habitat) name in our own

language for our Mah'-ring-ah-yum' tribe. ^{(we are} Now ^{on the}
^{The Yo-hah-ve-tum call our country Mahr-king-ut.}
Morongo Reservation.

Mahlke is the Cahuilla name for our Morongo country.

Both Yucaipa Valley and Big Bear Valley were ours. Our
people used to go to Big Bear Valley for Pinyon
nuts.

Sow'-yum is our name for Santa Rosa Mts.

Clans { Our people (Mah'-ring-ah-yum') are Coyote.
The Sěch-e of Palm Springs are Wildcat.

Hroo'-kah-nim is our name for ^{(the Cahuilla} Sěch-e tribe of Palm Springs.

all on this page Yo-hah'-vit-tem

to be taken to field, corrected,
and augmented - usum

TRIBE AND RANCHERIA NAMES OF SAN BERNARDINO
MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Obtained by me at San Manuel Reservation (about a
mile north of Patton and only ten miles from Redlands)
October 19 and 20, 1932.

Information from "Capt." Roy Manuel, Chief of the
Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe at his home in San Manuel Reservation.

In the Beginning [of the World], all tribes of this
region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread
in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper
were the Pur'-vit-tem—now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-ke'-tam came from Whitewater. They are
called Wah'-nā-poo'-pi by our people (the Yu-hah'-ve-tum).

Mahl'-ke is the original place name of Morongo
Pass—not a tribal name.

Mar'-keng-ut is our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo
Reservation.

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper name of the
tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that
it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name
of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others say that Sah-haht'-pah
is the name of Yu-ki'-pah rancheria—which I believe to be
correct. "Lots of people lived there."

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-puta = million place

Redlands is Ter'-vart sun-ring-kah (or 'Hering-kah)

Ter'-varts hoo-reen'-kah

-2-

Hung-oo'-vut is the tribe in the foothills south
of Redlands and east and southeast of Colton.

The name of the San Bernardino tribe is Wah-ah'-
che-um; their rancheria, Wah-ah'-chā-vah. The eastern
part of San Bernardino including the old cemetery, is
Ho'-kah-stah'-ka ("White Deer").

San Bernardino has grown so big that it now
covers ^{the} Yubitta Springs (Poo'-lit band).

Pasadena is Ar-rā'-re ah-sah. [San Gabriel tribe?]

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that
the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chā-bit;
the level valley or plain on which it stands, Ter'-vart-he-dēn kum.

The so-called 'Morongo' tribe consists of Indians
of more than one band, the dominant one, ^{being} Yu-hah'-vit-tem
(or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation
at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often
called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and appear to be the
"Mo-he-ah'-ne-um", though they tell me that the Mission Creek
country was the original home of the "Mo-hah'-ne-um". They
tell me that the Wun-ā-pā-pi'-ah were the "original Morongo"
and came from farther east, and that a few still live at
Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

The tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly
to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves
Koo'-koo-moi'-ah. They are commonly known as 'Gabrielenos'
and spoke the same language as the Fernandinos, ^{of} San Fernando
Valley [Tong-vā]. What are they called here?

Information from "Capt" Roy Manuel (Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe), San Manuel Reservation: Oct. 18, 1932 - *can*

The valley tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves Koo'-koo-moi'-ah (commonly known as "Gabrielenos"). They spoke the same language as the Tong'-vā of San Fernando Valley.

The original name of Morongo Pass was Mahl'-ke (place name).

Our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo Reservation is Mar'-kēng-ut.

The Yu-hah'-ve-tum territory was Bear Lake Valley and mountains north and west. The Yu-hah'-ve-tum (Coyote people) tell me that in the Beginning of the World all tribes of this region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper were the Pur'-vit-tem--now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-kē'-tam came from Whitewater. They are called Wah-nā-poo'-pi by the Yu-hah'-ve-tum [They are Cahuilla not Morongo].

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper name of the tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others still say that Sah-haht'-pah is the name of the Yu-ki'-pah rancheria--which I believe to be correct. "Lots of people lived there".

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-put.

Information from "Capt" Roy Manuel (Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe), San Manuel Reservation: Oct. 18, 1932 - *can*

Redlands, ^{earth} Ter'-vart ^{red} sun-ring-kah (or 'hering-kah').

San Bernardino tribe, Wah-ah'-che-um (their rancheria, Wah-ah'-cha-vā).

Eastern part of San Bernardino (old cemetery), Ho'-kah-stah'-ke ("White Deer").

Pasadena, Ar-rā'-re-ah-sah.

Yu'bitta Springs (of Poo'-lit band) covered by present city of San Bernardino.

Hung-oo'-vut: Tribe south of Redlands foothills and east and southeast of Colton.

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chā-bit; the level valley or plain, ^{land} Ter'-vart ^{level} he-dēn-kum.

The so-called "Morongo" tribe consists of Indians of more than one band, the dominant one here being Yu-hah'-vit-tem (or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and speak the same language as the Mo-he-ah'-ne-um, though they think that the Mission Creek country was the original home of the Mo-hah'-ne-um. They tell me that the Wun-ā-pā-pi'-ah were the "original Morongo" [error: they are Cahuilla] and came from farther east, and that a few still live at Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

SAN BERNARDINO--CAJON PASS REGION (perhaps easterly)

Atongai (Atongaibit) probably near north entrance to Cajon Pass (perhaps farther east). Said to be 10 leagues over the desert from Guapiabit and 40 leagues from San Gabriel. Also given as 4 leagues from Guapiabit with a cienega between.

Guapiabit. May have been in [Cajon Pass^{or}
San Gorgonio Pass (summit?).

Said to be 4 leagues (in another place said to be 9½ leagues) from Muscobiapit. Also said to be 18½ leagues from Cucamonga and 30 leagues from San Gabriel (toward the Mohaves).

^u
Moscopiabit. Said to be 4 leagues west of Guapiabit and 12 leagues easterly from Guapiana. [Located by Mah'-re-am as at widening of Cajon Pass about 8 miles northwest of San Bernardino.]

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
<u>Achava</u>	Kroeber	Little Baldwin Lake E. of Bear Lake
<u>Ah'-mutch-ki'-um</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Band in Cajon Pass & E. to Arrowhead
<u>Ak'-ke-ke'-tam</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	<u>Ke-tan-a-mwits</u> name for their tribe
<u>Amahavit</u>	Kroeber	Band E. of Mohave River
<u>Ah'-te-ar'-ve-am</u> <u>Ah'-too'-ah'-ve-ah-tum</u>	Pablo	The Pipes
<u>Atu'aviatam</u>	Kroeber	Group at Mission Creek
<u>Hung-oo'-vut</u> ⁱ	C.H.M. (MS)	Valley so. of Redlands & E. of Colton
<u>Jenigueche of Garces</u>	Kroeber	Serrano of Mohave Desert
<u>Ke-tah-nah-mun</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	In <u>Mo-he-ah'-ne-um</u> -Serrano: Mah-ring-ah-yum
<u>Ke'-tah-nā-mwah-kan</u> <u>Ke-tan-am-moo-kum</u> or <u>Ham-me-nat</u> <u>Ke-tan'-ah-mwits</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Serrano name for themselves
<u>Ko-ko-em-kam</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Tongva name for San Bernardino
<u>Ko-pah-chav'-ve-at</u>	<u>am</u>	<u>Ke'-tah-nā-mwah-kan</u> { on upper Redlands Creek between old Woman Spring & Pipe Spring maybe Mo-he-ah'-ne-um
<u>Kupacham</u> <u>See Mo'-he-ah'-ne-um</u>	Kroeber	The Pipes

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
<u>Mahl-ke</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Cahuilla name Banning Reservation
<u>Mal'ki</u> (<u>Marki</u>)	Kroeber	Near Banning
<u>Maringa</u> , <u>Mar'-e-am</u> <u>Morongo</u>	Kroeber	<u>Big Morongo</u> ^{Valley} Creek
<u>Maringayam</u> <u>Mihlatnim</u> <u>Atu'aviatam</u>	Kroeber	Groups at Yamisevul on Mission Creek
<u>Mar-king'-ah</u> <u>Mahr-king'-ah</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	<u>Mah-ring'-ah-yum</u> name for their country
<u>Mar-kēng'-ut</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	<u>Yo-hah'-ve-tum</u> name for San Gorgonio Pass country
<u>Mar'-re-vi'-am</u> <u>Mar-re-ah-yum</u> <u>Mar-re-am</u> <u>Mar-ring-am</u> <u>Mar-ring-a-yam</u> <u>Mar-ring-ah-yum</u> <u>Mar-ring-i-am</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Tribe in San Gorgonio Pass-Banning-Morongo Reservation country (Mission d. & English lsd.)
<u>Mo-he-ah'-ne-um</u> <u>Mo-ah'-ne-um</u>	C.H.M. (MS)	Bands at Mission Creek and The Pipes <u>Yo-hah'-ve-tum</u> name for Tribe Morongo Reservation

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AT OR NEAR THE TEJON

(Known as Serranos by the Tejon Ranch Mexicans and halfbreeds.)

Two tribes belonging to different families of the Shoshonean stock are at the Tejon called Serranos.

These tribes are:

1. Tolchinne (practically the same as the New-oo'-ah of Tehechapi and Piute Mt.) They belong to the Chemewe've ^{or Southern Piute} group of the Shoshonean family and range east from the Tejon.

Called Ah-koo-toot'-se-am (commonly slurred to Toot'-se-am or Too'-tse'-am) by the Tejon Indians.

2. Ke'-tah-nah-moo'-kum (Ke'-tah-nah-mwa'-kum, Ke'-tah-nah-mwits).

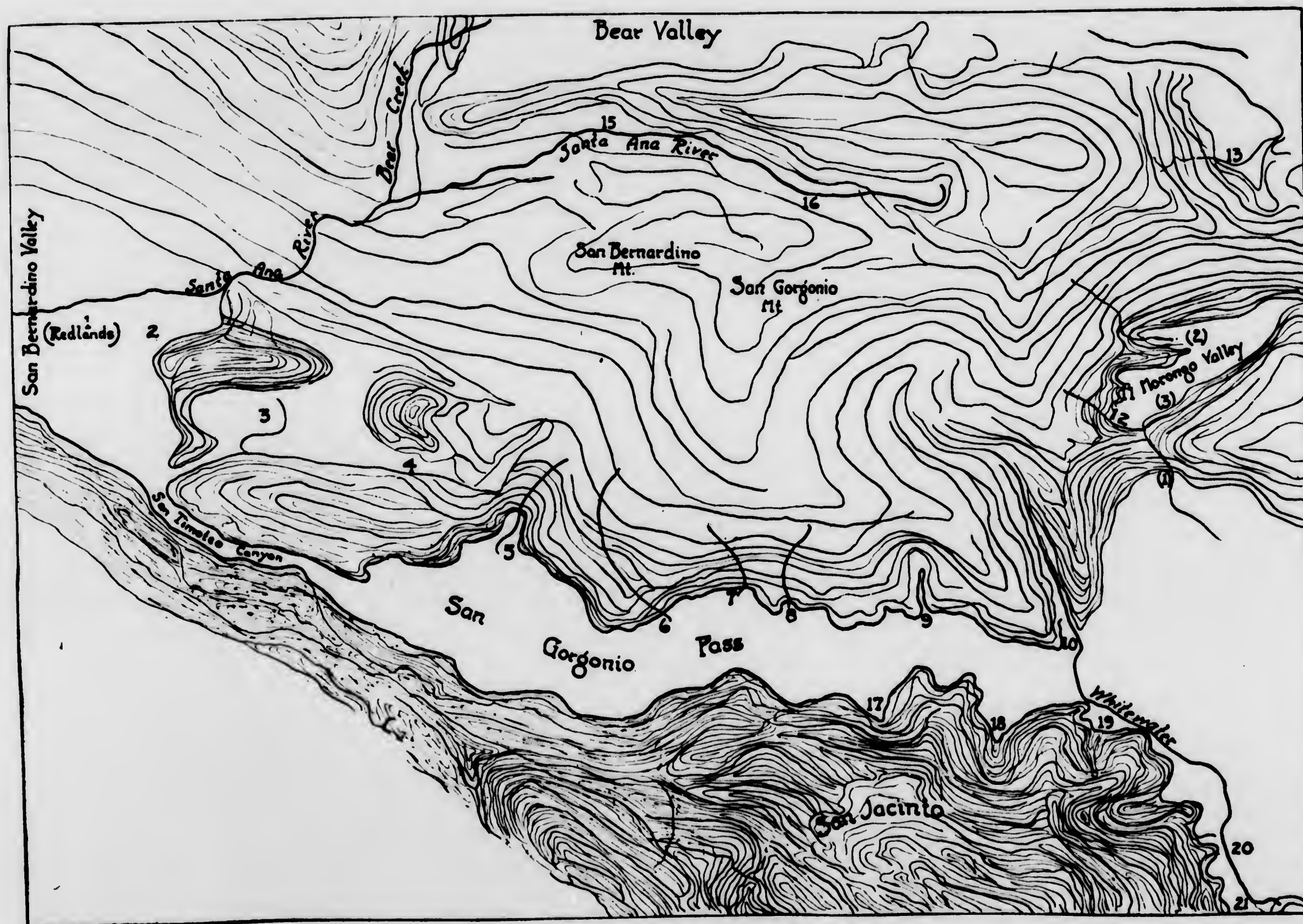
They belong to the Mohinean family of the Shoshonean stock and range west and south from the Tejon. They sometimes call themselves Ak'-ke-ke'-tam; and are nicknamed Ham-me-nat' (meaning "What's that") by the other Tejon tribes, and often use the name themselves.

They are rather closely related to the Mohinean of the Mohave River, and to the 'Serrano' tribes of the San Bernardino Mts.

Called Ko-kó-em-kam and Ko-kōm-kum by the Tong-vā (= 'Gabrielino').

- Cam.

Ruth Benedict: Sketch of Serrano Culture, 1924



The Territory of the Serrano
(Top is north; east-west distance about 54 miles.)



Map. 1. Serrano Territory. Squares indicate Wildeat, circles Coyote Moicty Clans.

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929

[13]
MOHINEAN

(Called Serrano by the Spanish).

My vocabularies show that the language of the Mo-he-ah'-ne-um or Mohineam of San Bernardino Mts. is essentially the same as that of the Tejon Ke'-tah-na-moo'-kum, and that the Maringam is only slightly different. And old Indians say that ^{of west end of San Bernardino Valley} Yukipiam ^{was} is essentially similar.

My vocabularies show ^{also} that the Ke'-tah-na-moo'-kum, Mohineam, Maringam, Kahwesik (Cahuilla), Koopā, and Piyumkos (Luiseno) dialects are very closely interrelated; that perhaps the Kahwesik and Mohineam are the closest, and that the Piyumkos (or Luiseno) is as close to Mohineam as it is to Kahwesik.

Koo'-pah, contrary to the usual belief, seems to be a little closer to Kahwesik (Cahuilla) than to Piyumkos.

Kroeber is in error therefore in writing "Cahuilla-Luiseno" as opposed to 'Serrano' (Mohineam & Maringam)

[23]
since collectively these tribes form a natural and compact group which differs widely from the Southern Piute or New-oo'-ah-Chemewere group. If any division is justified, it would seem to be to set off the Piyumkos and their close relatives the Akatchma and Sovona from the others. But nothing should be done until a more careful comparison of the vocabularies has been made.

KETANAMWITS (Commonly called "Serrano")

Ke-tah'-nă-moo'-kum (Ke-tah-nă-mwits). Their name for themselves.

Large tribe of western part of Mohave Desert (west of Cajon Pass), including at least the northern slopes of the Sierra Liebra and San Gabriel Mts. Closely related to Mohineam.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam by the Tongvā.

Mah'-re-am. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Mission Creek and Morongō Valley.

Called Mor-ron'-go by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Called Mar'-ring-am by the Mahlke.

Mohineyam or Mo-he-ah'-neum. Their name for themselves, used also by the Mahlke.

Tribe in San Bernardino Mts. and Mohave Desert east of longitude of Cajon Pass.

This is the tribe called Beñemé by Garces, and Vanyume by Kroeber. It appears to be very closely related to the Ketahnamookum, the neighboring tribe on the west. Much remains to be learned of both.

Koostam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of San Bernardino Valley and San Timoteo Canyon. Includes Muskiābit and Yukipa bands.

Called Yu-ki-pi-am by Mahlke.

Wong hui

Information from Wm Pablo who tells me that he is a Mahl'ke; also that Mahl'ke is the name of this country and tribe. - cum

^{Gorgonio Pass Region}
"SERRANO" TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS

REGION

^{Cahweah of} William Pablo, an intelligent Mahl'-ke ^(NE) of Banning, tells me of the following "Serrano" tribes:

The Morongo or Mar'-e-am -- Morongo Valley

Ah'-too' ah'-veah-tum
Ah-te-ar-re-am [^{prob. at uraviatum at 'The Pipes'}] ^{old man Se ha'cho}

Ter'-kah of Little Morongo Valley

Mohineam (or Mohineahneum) -- ^{Upper Kallawash River} ^{11 mi NW of Lufkin} ^{close related to us - above Lufkin} Upper Mohave River? ^{talk can be}
^{our name} ko-pah'-chav'-ve-at ^{place name}

Mah'-rah of 29 Palms "Piute" = Chemeweve.

^{mt} Pah-o'-ve-am -- east of Arastro to ^{Rock Corral (east of 29 Palms)} Corral Reek on edge of Mohave Desert -- "big country"

Mar'-ring-am -- "east" of the Mahl'-ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Chemeweve Piute at Old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki'-pi-am "occupied a strip between," north of San Bernardino and including the Arrow (on the mountain slope) ^{or not known} [=Koos'-tam] and south to Riverside, Redlands and Yucaipe Valley?

Wah-ah'-cham ^{North} -- east of Yu-ki'-pi-am and reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mountain, ^{where} they joined the Morongo. - cum

Information from Wm Pablo who tells me that he is a Mahl'ke; also that Mahl'ke is the name of their country and tribe. - cum

Gorgonio Pass Region
"SERRANO" TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS

REGION

William Pablo, an intelligent ^{Cahweah of} Mahl'ke ^(NE) of Banning, tells me of the following "Serrano" tribes:

The Morongo or Mar'e-am -- Morongo Valley

Ah-too'ah'-veah-tum
Ah-te-ar-re-am [prob. aturaviatum at 'The Pipes'] ^{old name} Se-hä'cha

Ter-kah of Little Morongo Valley

Mohineam (or Mohineahneum)

^{Upper Kallawash River} ^{near NW of Luf} ^{close related to us - above Luf} ^{talked to me} -- Upper Mohave River?
^{our name} Ko-pah'-cha'-ve-at ^{place name}

Mah-rah of 29 Palms "Piute" - Chemeweve.

Pah-o'-ve-am ^{mt} -- east of Arastro to Rock Corral (east of 29 Palms) Corral Reek on edge of Mohave Desert - "big country"

Mar-ring-am -- "east" of the Mahl'ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Chemeweve Piute at Old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki-pi-am "occupied a strip between," north of San Bernardino

^{or not known} and including the Arrow (on the mountain slope) ^[= Koos'-tam] and south to Riverside, Redlands and Yucaipe Valley?

Wah-ah'-cham

^{North} ^{Wah-ah'-chä'-vā-tum San Bernardino} ^{clan} -- east of Yu-ki-pi-am and reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mountain, where they joined the Morongo. - cum

SERRANO TRIBES AND BANDS GIVEN BY KROEBER
AS MAINLY IN SAN BERNARDINO MTS., INCLUDING
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, AND SAN GORGONIO PASS.
HANDBOOK OF INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA. 1925.

Achaya: On a little lake east of Bear Lake (map pl.57).

Agutushyam: Kitanemuk name for Kawaiisu-Nuwuwa (p.618).

Amahavit: East of Mohave River.

Jenigueche of Garcès=Serrano of Mohave Desert (Kroeber).

Kupacham: The Pipes (p.618).

Maringa: Big Morongo Creek.

Maringayam: Big Morongo Creek (p.616).

Maringayam, Mohiyanim, and Atu'aviatam: Mission Creek (p.618).

Marki (Malki): Near Banning. (617)

Mukunpat: Big Morongo farther north. (p.618)

Nahyu: Hathaway Canyon (p.617).

Kroeber references 2

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The Pipes: Kupacham (p.618).

Tamukuvayam: Banning Water Canyon (p.617).

Tüpmukiyam: (?) Between El Casco and Beaumont (p.617).

Türka: On little Morongo Creek (p.618).

Vanyume: Mohineyam of Mohave River. Chemeweve?

Wa'acham: San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa along
southern edge of San Bernardino Range. (p.617)

Wakühiktam: Cabezon Creek (618).

Wanüpüpayam: Mouth of Whitewater Canyon (618).

Yuhaviatam or Kuchaviatam of Yuhaviat ("pine place") in
or near Bear Valley. (p.618).

MA-RING-AM AND MO-HE-AH-NE-UM NAMES OF OTHER TRIBES

"Serrano" - - - - - Ke'-tah'-nah-mun (in Mo-he-ah-ne-um) ^{of San Bernardino}

"Serrano" - - - - - Sü-wü-nah tahk'-tahm? (in Mä-ring-am) ^{of Morongo}

Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs. Ki'-yu-kah-yem (Maringam)

Mahl-ke of Banning Reservation. Wun'-nah-pe-ap'-pe-ah (Maringam)

Band and village of Mah'-rah } Pah-o'-vah ⁱⁿ (Maringam)

8-9 miles east of 29 Palms }

Saboba tribe at Saboba Sö-vah-vân-yo-yum ⁱⁿ (Maringam)

X/23ee-ll/G57

Shoshone Stock - Kah-we-sik'-tem or "Cahuilla"

X/23ee-ll/G57

30/13

Word for People

Kitanamunts

{ Tahk-ah-tem
Tahk-ē-tem

{ mshu~~tem~~
mah~~tem~~
" ringan

- Tahk'-tem

{ Powwe~~tem~~
Kah~~tem~~

Mahlke

Balm~~tem~~

- Tah~~ch~~'lis

Lengwa

Tah~~nah~~'hat

Lusens

at-tah'-hum

{ sing
at-tah

Koopa

{ at-tah~~ah~~'um
K~~ah~~'ah

Tubotlobeto - Ahng'-kah-neel

Palm~~tem~~ 1909
Mowapo 1912
(Kum 1919)

Kitanamunts

mshu~~tem~~

Kah~~tem~~esih

Tahk

{ Ah~~tem~~ahina
Koopa

at-tah

¶ why should they go?

VERSO

A Cahuilla tribe formerly occupying the broad San Bernardino plain from the lower slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains southerly to Riverside, and from Cucamonga easterly along San Timoteo Canyon to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (now Beaumont). Their western boundary was a north and south line extending from Cucamonga Peak to the Santa Ana River, passing close to what is now the village of North Cucamonga. The present towns of San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, and Redlands, are in their territory, as are also the Jarupa Mountains and Yucaipe Valley.

Their last great chief, named ^{T. J. J.} Juan Antonio by the Spaniards, lived at a village called Sah-haht-pah, at a place now called El Casco, in San Timoteo Canyon. ⁷Following are the principal Koos-tam rancherias (over which Antonio's authority extended).

Hol'-bah, 2 1/2 miles northeast of Riverside, near High Grove.

Ho-mo'-ah, 4 or 5 miles southeast of Colton.

Pool-yat, between the present towns San Bernardino and Colton.

Sah'-haht-pah, at present El Casco station, in San Timoteo Canyon.

Watch'-ish, between Redlands and Redlands Junction.

Yu-ki'-pa, in present valley of same name, 4 or 5 miles southeast of Redlands (inhabitants called Yu-ki'-pam).

The Koos-tam were in contact with the following tribes: on the west, with the Tong'-va ("Gabrielino"); on the northwest with the Serrano Ketahnawits (or Ke'-tah'-nah-moo'-kum); on the north with the Serrano Mohineam; on the northeast with the Serrano Marinam; on the east with the Cahuilla Wah'-ne-ke-tam (or Mahl'-ke); on the southeast, ^(for only a short distance) with the Soboba; on the south with the ^{Piyumpo} ~~Koch~~ ^{for} Luiseno. - can

POW-WE-AM OR CAHUILLA PROPER

Cahuilla Valley

The Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper occupy the west slope of the southern part of San Jacinto Mountains, including Hemet Valley south of the Reservoir (the part north of the reservoir belonging to the Saboba), the canyon of Bautiste Creek, Cahuilla and Terwilliger Valleys (partly covered by the present Cahuilla Indian Reservation), Horse Canyon, and the upper part of Coyote Canyon as far down as Willow Tree rancheria (Pow'-wut) where their territory met that of the We-is'-tem (Los Coyotes). On the west they include Cahuilla Peak, Tule Valley, Chihuahua Valley, and Lost Valley, but do not reach Wilson Creek or Aguanga, which belong to the Luiseno.

The Pow'-we-yam Cahuilla were in contact with several tribes: on the north with the Yu'-yah-waht (Sa-vo'-va)^{(when they met at Ham'-ish (now Hemet Res.)}; on the east with ^{Voir} the related Wah-ko-chi'-m-kut, Sow'-wah-pah-kēk-tem and We-is'-tem; on the south with the ~~We-is-tem~~, the We-is'-tem of Coyote Valley, San Ignacio and San Ysedro; and the Koo'-pah of Warner Valley; on the west with the Koo'-pah and Luiseno. - cum

WAHN'-NE-KE'-TAM OR MAHL'-KE

A tribe closely related to the Cahuilla, whose territory covered San Gorgonio Pass and the adjacent mountains on the north, and reached from the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (at present town of Beaumont) easterly to Mission Creek, and thence southeasterly to a long white hill on the desert a few miles east of Palm Springs Station.

On the north and east they were in contact with the Serrano Maringam (Morango); on the south with the Kah'-we-sik-tem and So-be'-ba; on the west with the Koos'-tam.

William Pablo, a member of the tribe, gives me the western boundary of the Mahl'-ke as San Gorgonio River, north of Banning; but this appears to be the boundary between the Mahl'-ke rancheria and the next rancheria to the west, for the Cahuilla Chief Leonicia Lugo tells me that the Wah'-ne-ke-tam territory continued west to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they had a village called Ech'-e on the creeks and springs about 4 miles north of Beaumont. Chief Lugo tells me further that on the west the Wahn'-ne-ke-tam crossed the valley to the southward, where they

had another village, called Tep'-pah-chah, in a small valley

known as Potrero San Jacinto Nuevo, about 4 miles a little

south of east of Beaumont, ^{they} He said also that they occupied

the south side of San Gorgonio Pass and adjacent northerly

slopes of San Jacinto Mountain between what is now Cabezon

R. R. Station (east of which the corresponding slopes belonged

to the Kah'-we-sik-tem) and the summit of San Gorgonio Pass.

It appears therefore that the Wah'-neke-tam territory consisted

of at least 3 rancheria areas: Mahl'-ke, E^{ch}-a, and Tep'-pah-

chah--of which Mahl'-ke was about as large as the 2 others

together. It is possible that a fourth area covered the north

slope of San Jacinto Mountain and adjacent narrow strip of

desert from Cabezon R. R. Station easterly to Whitewater, for

an intelligent Indian of the Kah'-we-sik tribe gave me the

Whitewater spur as the western limit of his tribe. - *can*

Wah'-ne-ke'-tam or

MAHL'-KE TRIBE (or subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla)
^ [They and the Cahuilla regard them as a distinct tribe]

This division of the Cahuilla now has headquarters at the reservation school a little east or northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning Water Canyon (San Geronio River) which it follows SE not quite to ^{the} R R, and east to Palm Springs Railroad station and on easterly to ^a high sandhill [Yah'-wah-kis] east of Palm Springs station and thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up the ^{Mission Creek} ridge to Grayback Peak.

Points along the boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 and thence south nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring and thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, and right straight to a big rock on west side Chino Canyon and thence following ridge to mouth of Chino Canyon (to a pile of rocks), and shoots straight to Palm Springs station and the big sandhill east, and thence to Mission Creek.

South of the Mahl'-ke are their relatives the Kah'-we'-sik of Palm Springs.

Told me by William Labbs of Banning, Calif. Oct 11, 1910. ^{can}

(cc) (Credited)

Mahl'-ke tribe (or subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla)

This division of the Cahuilla now has headquarters at the reservation school a little east or northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning water canyon ^(San Geronimo River) ^{not quite to RR + east} it follows ~~SE~~ SE to Palm Springs Railroad station & on easting to high ^{sand} hill ^(Yah'-wah-kig) east of Palm Springs station & thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up to ridge to Grayback peak.

Points along boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 & thence so nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring & thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, & right straight to a hip rock on west side Chino Canyon & thence following ridge to mouth of Chino Canyon (to a pile of rocks), & short straight to Palm Springs station & the big sandhill east, & thence to Mission Creek.

South of Mahl'-ke are their relatives the Kah'-we'-sik of Palm Springs.

The Cahuilla include the bands at Torres, Martinez, Tu'vah (Big John's), Coyote Creek (= Wil'-yah), and San Ignacio (Pat'-chö-wal) in the mts.

Told me by William Babb of Banning, Calif.

Oct. 11, 1910. - CSM

cahuilla E TRIBE

The Cahuilla include the bands at Torres, Martinez, Tuvah (Big John's), Coyote Creek (=Wil'-yah), and San Ignacio (Pat'-chō-wal) in the mountains.

Told me by William Pablo of Banning, Calif. Oct. 11, 1910. -cam

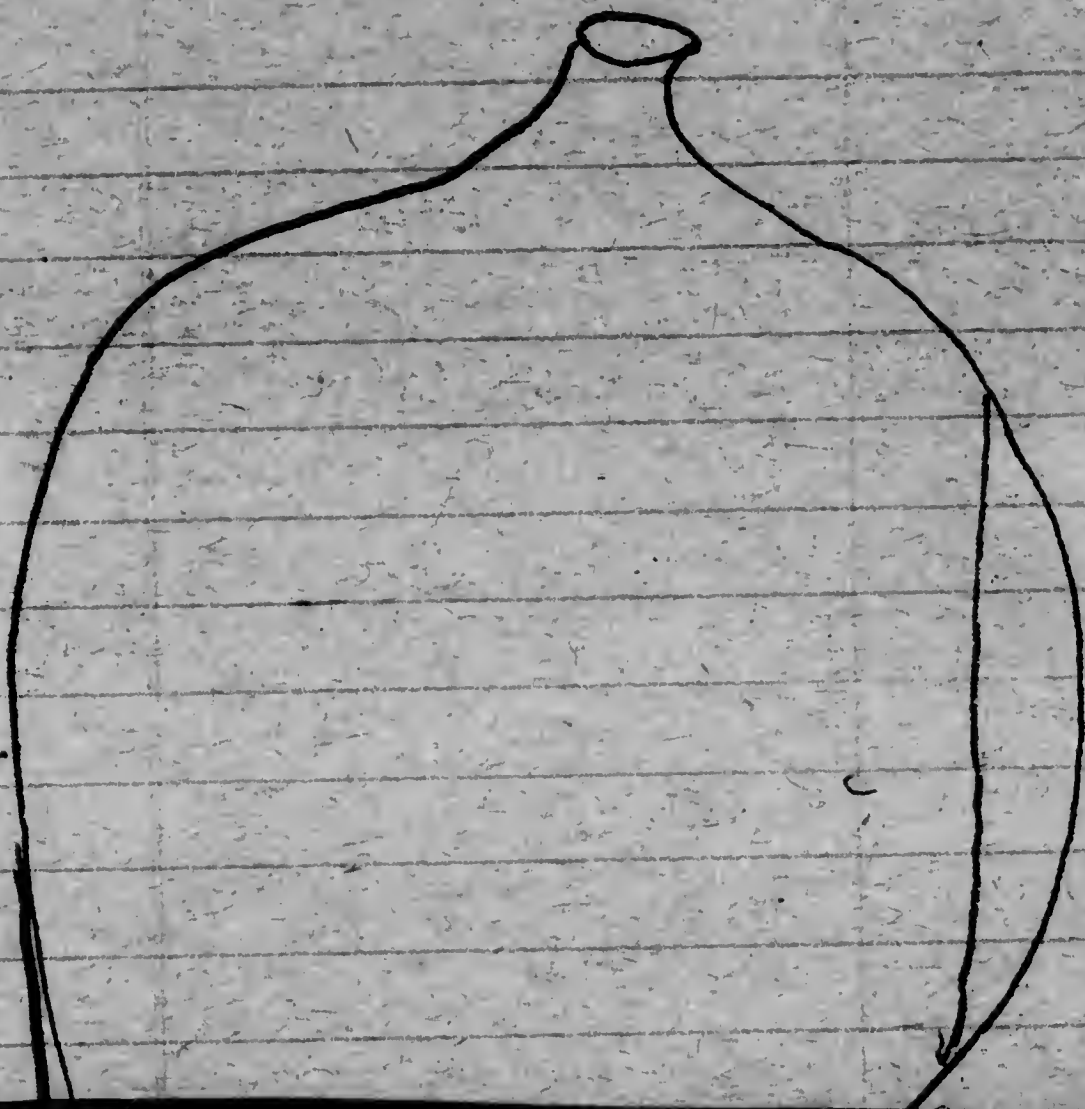
Ja Fclife Peofa VI'-el-moo'-kah (sing)
VI'-el-moo'-kah-tan (pl)

Los Coyotes place Wil'-yah (Wille-yah)
(San Ysidro mts) tribe Wā-wi-is-tam Pahuilla

Cahuilla and at San Felipe (where Digam
begin)

on other (E) side Salton Sea to
to Chichinala hills E of road
Salton Sea

White sand hill & Palm Pfrs.
✓ Yah'-wah-kis



Kah'-wis-se'-tem

Palm Lfss to the ^{North} North: ft of mt at Whitewater
up mt and had Talquity to so rim Andrus
Canyon; down this rim to & across mouth of
Palm Canyon; out across desert to big
long sand dune; back to ^{across} mouth China Canyon
& on to Whitewater Point.

Kah'-wis-se'-tem ^{home} hemp-ke
hem-ke

✓ Round val. (Bear) ^h val. } immediately ESE of
Hung. weht. kek-ke } Saffacinto Lake
(close up)

✓ Palm-yik-tem (Palm Canyon people) over
Palm Canyon & west side to Andrus Canyon &
up (so) to West FK Canyon

Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut and from West FK so ~~then~~ Vandewater Flat
to base Santa Rosa Mt. & down E side Palm Canyon to
opposite West FK gam.

SE of them, Indian wells, there.

KAH'-WE-SIK OR CAHUILLA SUBFAMILY

Tribes

Rancherias

Koos'-tam	Hol'-bah	Yu-ki'-pa
	Ho-mo'-ah	
	Pool'-yat	Sah'-haht-pah
	Watch-ish	
Wah'-ne-ke-tem	Mahl'-ke	
	K'eh'-e	
	Tep'-pah-chah	
Kah'-we-sik-tem	S'eh'-e	Hah'-ve-kik-tem?
	Pahn'-yik-tem	
Pow'-we-yam (Cahuilla proper)	Pow'-we	Sah'-e
	Pow'-ke	Sap-pul-pah
	Pow'-wut	
Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem	Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut	
	Wahn'-che'-ah	{ May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
	or	
	Tā-waht pah	
	Kwah'-lā-ke	
{ Sow'-wah-pah+keek-tem Sow-wis-pah-kik/tem	Sow'-wah-pah	
	We-wut-now-hū	
Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem)	Wil'-yah	
	Patch'-ō-wal	
	Hó-lah-kal	

Kah-we-sik or Cahuilla subfamily

2

Tribes

Rancherias

Ah'-chah-cham	Kah'-venish (Ind. Wells)
	Pal-tā-waht
	Pah'-naht-sā ¹ } (Indio)
	Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa & Augustine)
	Lah-wil-van (Alamo Bonito)
	So-kut men-yil (Martinez)
	Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezón)
	Too'-vah (Fig Tree Johns = Agua Dulce)
	Wahk'-wah (Toro)
	Hav'-ve (7 Palms)

Cahuilla

CAHWEAH OF PALM SPRINGS

October 19, 1932.

In San Gorgonio Pass a few miles east of Banning I met an elderly Kahweah Indian of the Kah-we'-sik tribe, Lorenzo Che'no, originally of Sē^{ch}e (Palm Springs). He says his language is the same as that of the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem of Morongo Reservation, the place name of which is Mahl'-ke-- as I learnt many years ago. Stopping on the road, I got from this man a remarkably full list of the mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects of this region and find that in most cases the names agree exactly with those obtained many years ago at Palm Springs--a fine check. - cum

<u>English name</u>	<u>Our name</u>	Kroeber's name
Indian Wells	Kahvenish	Karinish
Indio	Pal-tā-waht	Pal tewat
Cabezon	Pal-se-ta	Pal seta
La Mesa	Temal-wā-hish	Temalwahish
Martinez	So-kut-men-yil	Sokut Menyil
Alamo	La-wil-van	Lawilvan or Sivel
Agua Dulce	Too-vah-yow-itch-tem	Tova
Santa Rosa	Sow'-wah-pah-keek-tem	Wewut nowhu
San Ygnacio		{ Pachawal Sapela
Toro	Wahk-wah	{ Wakwi Haulim

La Mesa

Reim Springs

Se^{ch}-e

Kauwis ~~Kauwis~~

Ekwawinet

Wewut nowhu : ^{Eskulla} ~~Kroeber's~~ name for Santa Rosa. — Kroeber

Balk Indo Calif. p. 694. 1925

URSUS MACHETES Elliot 1903 [*Ursus amblyceps* Baird 1859]

The type specimen of *Ursus machetes* Elliot (No. 19064 Field Museum of Natural History) is an old male from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and obviously is the same species as Baird's *Ursus amblyceps* described in 1859. It is very closely matched by an old male from San Luis Mts., Sonora, (No. 177665 U.S. Biological Survey Collection), although in the type specimen the rostrum is slightly broader. The teeth are badly worn but are essentially the same size in both skulls. In the type specimen the vault of the cranium is rather low and depressed, but not quite so low and not quite so horizontal as in the San Luis Mts. skull. Other characters of the type specimen are: anterior nares small, nasals short, broad, and broadly rounded posteriorly; palate somewhat scooped out between the canines, concave between the posterior premolars, and flat between the hinder molars; postpalatal shelf large--long, broad, and flat. The last upper molars are rather small, broadest in middle; the heel obliquely truncate on outer side, and broadly rounded post-

VERSO

Kahwesik ["Cahuilla"] Tribes & Bands

Ah'-chah-chem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Indian Wells (Kah-ve'-nish)

Hah'-ve-kik-tem: Kahewe-sik name for band at 7 Palms (3 miles east of Palm Springs Station).

Kah'-we'-sik: Mahlke name for Kah-we-sik-tem --the related ("Cahuilla") tribe at Palm Springs.

Kah-we-sik'-tem: Palm Springs tribe. Name for themselves.

Ki'-e-win-tun: Kah-we-sik name for Luiseno.

Ki'-yu-kah-yem: Maringam name for Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs.

Koo'-pah; Ko'-pah: Kah-we-sik name for Agua Caliente tribe, Warner Valley.

Pahn'-yik-tem: Kah-weesik name for band in Palm Canyon.

Pan'-nok-sah-kik'-tem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Indio and Cabezon.

Pat'-chō-wal or Pă'-chō-wal: Mahlke name for "Cahuilla" band at San Ignacio.

Sō-vah-vān-yo-yum: Maringam name for Saboba tribe at Saboba.

Sow-wis-pah-keek-tem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Santa Rose Mt.

Too'-vah: Mahl'-ke name for "Cahuilla" band at 'Big Johns'.

KAHWESIK GROUP (Commonly called "Cahuilla")

Mahlke. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of eastern slope of San Gorgonio Pass, reaching easterly to Whitewater River, north to San Gorgonio Mt, and south to the summit of the western arm of San Jacinto Mts. (south of San Gorgonio Pass). Most northerly of the so-called 'Cahuilla' tribes.

Called Wahn-ne-ke'-tum by the Kahwesiktem.

Called Wun'-nah-pe-ap-po-ah by the Mareyam.

Kah'-we-sik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe holding the lower (eastern) part of San Gorgonio Pass from the northwest point of San Jacinto Mt. (at the bend of Whitewater River) easterly to some miles beyond Palm Springs (Sēch-e), and south to the junction of Palm and Murray Canyons.

Called Kah-we-sik by the Mahlke.

Pow'-we-yam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Cahuilla Valley and adjacent slopes from Hemet Reservoir south to include Chihuahua and Lost Valleys.

Pahn-yik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of middle part of Palm Canyon, including Murray and West Canyons. Might be regarded a band of Kah-we-sik-tem rather than distinct tribe.

Wah'-ko-chim'-kut-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of upper part of Palm Canyon, reaching southerly and easterly over Haystack and Asbestos Mts. and Pinyon Flat to south side of Santa Rosa Mt.

We'-is-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe in mountains east of Warner Valley from Coyote Creek south to include Thousand Palms Canyon, Collins Valley, and San Ysidro Mt. Eastern limit apparently Borego Valley.

Called Wā-wi-is-tem by the Cahuilla.

Kah-ve'-nish. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe at Indian Wells, ranging south to include the arid desert mountains known as Indio Mt. and Sheep Mt.; west to Deep Canyon; east to the Coachella Desert.

Called Ah-chah-chem by the Kah'-we-sik-tem.

Kah-ve'-nish may be regarded as a convenient name for the related bands at distant water holes on the Coachella and Colorado Desert north of Salton Sea. These bands from north south are:

Kah-ve'-nish or Ah-chah-chem

Pal-tā-waht

Temal-wā-hish

Wahk-wah

So-kut-men-yil

La-wil-van

Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem

The Cahuilla or Kah-we-sik linguistic subfamily comprises a number of tribes speaking closely related dialects. The tribes as at present known to me, are:

the Koostam of San Bernardino Plain and San Timoteo Canyon;

the Wah-ne-ke'-tam (of Mahrke) of San Geronimo Pass and the Mountain slopes on the north;

the Kah-we-sik-tem of Palm Springs at the E base of San Jacinto peak;

the Pow-we-yam of the W slope of San Jacinto Mountains south of lat. 33 40' (which passes through Hemet Reservoir);

the Wah-ko-chi'-m-kut-tem or Palm Canyon tribe, reaching south in the Mountains to the northern slopes of Santa Rosa Mountain;

the Sow-wah-pah-keek-tem or Santa Rosa Mountain tribe;

the Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem) commonly known as 'Los Coyotes', of the Mountains between Warner Valley and Coyote Creek. Each of these tribes has a number of

Each of these tribes has a number of rancherias.

The known desert bands besides the Kah-we-sik-tem are:

the Ah'-chah-chem at Kah'-ve-nish (Indian Wells);

the Pal-tā-waht (or Pah-naht-sa?) at Indio;

the Hah'-ve-kik-tem at Seven Palms;

the Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem at Too'-vah (Fig-tree Johns or Agua Dulce);

the La-wil-van or Se-vel at Alamo Bonita;

the Temal-wa-hish at La Mesa (-Augustine);

the So-kut Men-yil at Martinez;

the Palseta at Cabezon;

the Wakh'-wah at Toro. - Cam

CAHUILLA

The Cahuilla (Kah-we-ah) occupy the northern part of the Colorado Desert and adjacent parts of the San Jacinto Mts., and also the lower part of San Gorgonio Pass--the great pass leading from the desert to the interior of Southern California between the San Bernardino Mts. on the North and the San Jacinto Mts. on the South.

Their territory extends northerly and westerly from the shores of Salton Sea, beginning on the south at the mouth of San Felipe Canyon on the west side of the great lake, and in the Chuckawalla foothills opposite, on the east side, embracing the northern three-fourths of the lake and continuing into and up San Gorgonio Pass to ^{the point just west of} near the town of Banning, about 6 miles east of summit. It includes also the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mts. and Cahuilla Valley.

The Cahuilla are surrounded by other tribes, several of them unfriendly. On the north they abut against the Morongo Servano [Maringam]; on the east the Chemeweve; on the south and southwest the ^(Kam'mai) Diegueño; on the west the Koopah and ^{Piyumko} (Luiseno).

Linguistically they are a very compact body, there being only 2

dialects, and these differing only slightly from one another. One of these ranges from Palm Canyon ^{to} northerly ^(westerly) to Banning; the other, if native informants at Palm Springs are correct, embraces all the remainder.

While compact linguistically, they are divided into a number of subtribes or bands, each of which has a definite name and definite territorial limits, within which the game and fruit and seeds and roots are their absolute property and must not be trespassed upon by other bands.

Thus the Wah-ne-ke-tem [who call themselves Mahl'-ke] of San Gorgonio Pass hold the Pass from Banning easterly to Whitewater Creek, reaching on the southeast to the point of San Jacinto Mt. which juts out near Whitewater Station. ^{On} To the north they reach to the Morongo Serrano [Maringam] on Mission Creek.

Adjoining the Wah-ne-ke-tem [Mahl'-ke] on the southeast are the Kah'-wis-se-tem or Palm Springs ^{tribe} (Agua Caliente No. 2) ~~tribe~~, which begins at the point of the mountain near Whitewater Station and reaches easterly to a huge elongate sand dune (over a rocky base) called Yah-

wah-kis; and thence southerly to the mouth of Palm Canyon; across this to the west and up the north rim of San Andreas Canyon to Eagle Cliff at the summit; thence northerly around the head of Tahquitz Canyon and San Jacinto Peak and down the ridge to the place of beginning near White-water Station.

Adjoining the Kah'-wis-se-tem on the south are the Pahn'-yik'-tem or Palm Canyon people. Their territory embraces Palm Canyon and the adjacent mountain slopes on the west from the north side of Andreas Canyon south to West Fork Canyon.

Adjoining the Pahn'-yik'-tem on the south were the Wah'-ko-chi'-m-kut, now extinct, who extended southerly over the upper reaches of Palm Canyon and adjacent slopes on both sides from West Fork Canyon to and beyond Vandeventer Flat and ~~on~~^{east} to the very base of Santa Rosa Mt. They spoke the same dialect as the Santa Rosa Mt. people.

Adjoining the Wah'-ko-chi'-m-kut on the east were the Kah-vi-nish or Indian Wells tribe.

The Cahuilla of Santa Rosa Mt. are the same as those of Indian Wells, Cabazon and Indio, Toro, Cahuilla Valley, and Los Coyotes--all

speaking same language. (to be unified)

Those of Palm Springs and Banning speak a slightly different language.

The Cahuilla used to burn their dead, at least in the mountains.

In certain ceremonies in which Eagles or Condors were used (apparently the chief figure of the ceremony), after the birds were killed the bodies were buried in the cemetery with the people; or if the people were burned, the body of the Eagle or Condor was burned also.

These two birds were deities. They were caught as nestlings and reared till grown.

CAHUILLA OR KAH'-WE-SIK SUBFAMILY

The Cahuilla or Kah'-we-sik linguistic subfamily comprises a number of tribes speaking closely related dialects. The tribes as at present known to me, are:

"Serrano" The Koostam of San Bernardino Plain and San Timoteo Canyon;

Kahwech
+ all rest The Wah'-ne-ke'-tam or Mahlke of San Gorgonio Pass and the Mountain slopes on the north;

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The Pow'-we-yam of the W slope of San Jacinto Mountains south of lat. 33 40' (which passes through Hemet Reservoir);

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The Hah'-ve-kik-tem at Seven Palms;

The Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem at Too'-vah (Fig-tree Johns or
Agua Dulce);

The La-wil-van or Se-vel at Alamo Bonita;

The Temal-wa-hish at La Mesa (=Augustine);

The So-kut Men-yil at Martinez;

The Palseta at Cabezon;

The Wahk'-wah at Toro.

- C. M.

KAH-WE-SIK OR 'CAHUILLA' SUBFAMILY

TRIBES

RANCHERIAS

KOOSTAM (Isht. Koostam Serrano?)

Hōl'-bah
Ho-mo'-ah
Pool'-yat
Watch'-ish

Yu-ki'-pa
Sah'-hāht-pah

WAH-NE-KE'-TEM

Mahl'-ke
ŋch'-e
Tap'-pah-chah

KAH-WE-SIK'-TEM

Sŋch'-e
Pahn'-yik-tem

Hah'-ve-kik-tem?

POW-WE-YAM' (Cahuilla proper)

Pow'-we
Pow'-ke
Pow'-wut

Sah'-ŋ
Sap-pul-pah

WAH-KO-CHĪM-KUT-TEM

Wah'-ko-chīm-kut
Wahn'-che'-sh or Tā'-waht-pah
Kwah'-lā-ke

May or may
not be same--
Pinyon Flat

SOW-WAH-PAH-KEEK'-TEM

Sow'-wah-pah
We-wut'-now-hu

WĀ-WĀ-ĒS-TEM (or WE-IS'-TEM)

Wil'-yah
Patch'-ō-wal
Ho'-lah-kal

AH'-CHAH'-CHAM

- Kah'-ve-nish (Ind. Wells)
- Pal-tā-waht } (Indio)
- Pah'-naht-sā¹ }
- Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa-Augustine)
- Lah-wil-van (Alimo Bonita)
- So-kut Men-yil (Martinez)
- Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezon)
- Too'-vah (Fig Tree John's = Agua Dulce)
- Wahk'-wah (Toro)
- Hav'-ve (Seven Palms)

(C)

(Kah-we-ah)

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(Cahuilla 2)

(2)

The Cahuilla ~~are~~ ^{are} surrounded by other tribes, several of them unfriendly. On the north they [Maricopa] about against the Morongo Serrano, on the east the Chemehuevi, ~~southward~~ ^{southward} to the Yuma; on the south & so west to the Diegueno; on the west the Ko-pah and Luiseno.

Linguistically they are a very compact body there being only 2 dialects, and these ^{differing} ~~only~~ slightly from one another. One of these ranges from Palm Springs northerly to Banning; the other, if native informant at Palm Springs are correct, embraces all the remainder.

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Cahuilla 3

(3)

[who call themselves Mahl'-ke]

Thus the Wah'-ne-ke'-tam of San Geronimo Pass hold the Pass from Banning eastward to Whitewater Creek, reaching out southeast to the point of San Jacinto but not quite out near Whitewater station. To the north they reach to the Morongo Serrano, ^[Maringam] on Mission Creek.

[mahl'-ke]

Adjoining the Wah'-ne-ke'-tam to the southeast are the Kah'-wis-se-tem or Palm Spring (Agua Caliente no. 2) tribe, who begin at the point of the mt near Whitewater station & reaches eastward to a huge elongate sand dune (over a rocky base) called Yah'-wah-kis; and thence ~~thence~~ southward to the mouth of Palm Canyon; across this to the west & up the north rim of La Andreas Canyon to each cliff at the summit; thence northward around the head of Tahquitz Canyon & San Jacinto Peak & down the ridge to the place of beginning near Whitewater station.

Coahuilla 4

(4)

Adjoining the Kah'-wis-se-tem to the south are the Pahn'-yik-tem or Palm Canyon people. Their territory embraces Palm Canyon and the adjacent mountain slopes on the west from the north side of Andreas Canyon south to West Fork Canyon.

Adjoining the Pahn'-yik-tem to the south were the Wah'-ko-chim'-kut, now extinct, who extended southward ~~over~~ the upper reaches of Palm Canyon & adjacent slopes ^{on both sides} from West Fork Canyon to [and beyond?] Vandeventer Flat [and on to the very base of Santa Rosa Mt.]. They spoke a ^{distinct} ~~language~~ as to Santa Rosa Mt. people.

Adjoining the Wah'-ko-chim'-kut to the east were the Kah'-ve-nish or Indian Wells tribe.

The Cahuilla of Santa Rosa Mt.
 are ^{the} same as those of Indian Wells,
 Cabazon, & Indio, Toro, Cahuilla Valley,
 and Los Coyotes - all speaking the
 same language.

Those of Palm Springs and
 Banning speak a slightly
 different ~~language~~ ^{dialect}.

Told me by mahl'-ke
 of Banning Reservation. - cm

Not to be accepted without verification
cm

The Cahilla used to burn
their dead, at least in the mts.

There were
~~the~~ certain ceremonies in
which ^{living} Eagles or Condors
were used (affarently the
chief figure of the ceremony)
~~The bird~~ after the bird, were ^{finally} killed and
their bodies ~~were~~ buried in

the cemetery with the people;
but if the people were burned,
the body of the Eagle or
Condor was burned also.

These two birds were dieties.

They were caught as nestlings
& reared till grown & kept till
the date of the ceremony.

Kah'-we-sik or 'Cahuilla' subfamily

Copied

Tribes

Rancherias

1
Kooś-tam ^(Isnt Koośtam "Serrano"?) { Höl'-bah Yu-ki'-pa
Ho-mo'-ah Sah'-haht-pah
Pool'-yat
Watch'-ish

Wah'-ne-ke'-tem { mahl'-ke
ēch'-e
Tep'-pah-chah

Kah'-we-sik'-tem { Sēch'-e Hah'-ve-kik'-tem?
Pahn'-yik'-tem

Pow'-we-yam' (Cahuilla proper) { Pow'-we Sah'-ē
Pow'-ke Sap-pul-pah
Pow'-wut

Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut'-tem { Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut
Wahn'-ché-ah ^{or Tah'-weht pah}
Kwah'-lā-ke ^{may or may not be same - Luján River}

Sow'-wah-pah-keek'-tem { Sow'-wah-pah
We-wut'-now-hū

Wā-wā-ē's'-tem
(or We-is'-tem) { Wil'-yah
Patch'-ō-wal
Ho'-lah-kal

Ah'-chah'-cham

• Kah'-venish (Zuli wai)

• Pal-tā-waht

• Pah'-naht-pā (Zulia)

• Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa - Argentina)

• Lah-wil'-van (Alimo Banta)

• Sē-kut men-yil (Mantay)

• Pal-sē-ta (old Sabazon)

• Too'-wah (Fig Tree Johns - Agua Dulce)

• Wakk'-wah ~~hah~~ (Toro)

• Hav'-ve (Lemon Balm)

• Too'-vate (Fig Tree Johns)

to be checked at Belm Spgs

Kah'-me-sik'-ten

At Belm Spgs an Indian
told me that their territory
on the NW stopped at the San Jacinto
after reaching down near Whitewater
in San Antonio Pass; but Chief
Lugo tells me that it reaches
westward along the south side of
the Pass as far as Calverton
railroad station. - ~~can~~

This indicates a rancheria
on the so side of the Pass at
the foot of the mt. whose name
I have not yet secured. ~~can~~

Kah'-me-sik'-ten creation

Important to get names of light + darkness
who came together in beginning as man +
wife + began Mos'-kaht + Mos'-kah-tem'-ni-at.

Indians to see again Apr 1934

At Cahilla (P.O. Ayayn) Interpreter

Mrs Louisa McGinnis (full blood)

Interpreter - middle aged & husky.

I saw her at her home in
April 1934. Her mother is

Domingo Costa - also a
Cahilla - [April 1934]

Photo = Large Ramada tree Apr. 25
Called Sah-mit-ous.

At Santa Rosa Vally market with
Calistro Tortes + wife { Speaker for tribes
both good.

[Vandaventa Flat is Sa-we-ah]

{ Sen'-yah Felix Rice -
I don't understand - com

VBS 26974

Cahuilla

Eastern continuation of San Bernardino Mts.

"In San San Bernardino to the north of Calleson Vel
are called by the Cahuillas Ká-wish Po-po-kú-ut, or
the mountains of mesquite and tules. In San Jacinto
range on the south I called Kawish-wa-wat-a'cha, a
lofty mt." - Barrows, Ethnobot. Cahuilla
Notes 27, 1900.

Old rancheria site high up in San Jacinto Mts
in Lion Flats is Kwá-le-ki. Ibid. 27.

Among the villages of the Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper are
Pow'-we at Cahuilla Valley Hot Springs, Pow'-ke at La Puerta in
south end Terwilliger Valley, Pow'-wut at Willow Tree in upper
part of Coyote Canyon close to the Riverside - San Diego county line, ^{and} Sah'-l
ad Sah-pal-pah in Ramona Reservoir about halfway between Cahuilla
valley and Hemet Reservoir.

~~Whether Wahn'-che'-ah at Pinyon Flat on the north slope of
Santa Rosa Mountain belongs to the Sow-wis-pah-keek-tem of old
Santa Rosa or to the Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem of upper Palm Canyon
I did not ascertain, but the chances are that it is Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut.~~

of the lower part of
The Pahn'-yik-tem ~~in~~ Palm Canyon, between Kahwesik and the Wah'-ko-chi'm-
kut-tem ^{are} ~~one~~ of the smaller bands. ^{Their} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~unknown~~.

"Pass Cahuilla" Boundaries [from M.D. Strong]
Kauisiktum clan pp 100-101 Boundaries

sewi, near south end of Palm Canyon was SW boundary
San Jacinto Peak

yaunahic just S of Blaisdell Canyon = NW limit

SE from Murray Hill

S.E. alhavik, a hill so of Indian Wells, perhaps Indian mt

mouth of Andreas Canyon

eastern edge of mts bordering desert

mouth of Tahquitz Canyon

N. point of Chino Canyon

NE boundary: a sharp hill south of Cahoyon

Old rock site high in Sagunto mts.
in Pigeon Flat — Kwa'-le-Ki - Barrow, 27

Ethnobot Cochise Co. 27, 1900.

③

Cakwipa series

Yakipa

Kah-we sik'tem ✓

Sobaba

Koopa

We is tem

Piguimko (Luiseno)

ar Mrs. Allen:

From Calif. Chest

VERSO

at Palm Sps + Cahulla Valley find out whether

- Palm-yik'-ten and Wah-koshim-kutaten are same
or where the two join, + so limit of Wahkoshim-kutaten?

Did Morongo Cahulla reach Easterly
beyond Whitewater?

was at Palm Sps RR station place + E to
big sand hill?

EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE: Troy, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1851. A. B. Williams
1873, A. M. 1876, Ph.D. Harvard, 1878; Ph.D. (Hon.) Rensselaer, 1924; Sc
(Hon.) Pittsburgh, 1897; LL.D. Williams 1903, Wisconsin 1905, Missouri 1
instructor natural history, University of Wisconsin, 1875-1879, professor
zoology 1879-1911, dean 1891-1919, acting president 1900-1903, president
1918-1925, president emeritus since 1925; Director, Wisconsin Geological
Natural History Survey 1897-1919; President, Commissioners 1919-1925; at
present actively occupied in prosecuting the natural history investigation
of this survey. Member of the American Philosophical Society.

VERSO

Cahuilla

1932

Oct. 19 Lorenzo Chéno of Kah-we'-sik tribe of Sě^{ch}

(Palm Springs) says his talk is same as Wah'-ne-kik'-tem

of Morongo Reservation--the place name of which is

Mahl'-ke.

Cahuilla

April 26, 1934.

Sā-we'-ah or Sěu'-yah=Vandeventer Flat=)

(Santa Rosa Valley)

Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem: The tribe at Vandeventer Flat.

Sow'-ish Pahk': ~~Torres~~

(Original home, Rock House Valley at base of ^{Torres} Torres (Toro) Peak north of Borrego Valley).

Pow'-ke:=Terwilliger Valley or Flat, also called Cahuilla Valley

Pow'-we-yam: The people of Pow'-ke.

(the small town of)

The ridge just east of Anza is the boundary between the Cahuilla Sěu'-yah of Santa Rosa Valley (also called Sěu'-yah or Vandeventer Flat) and the ^{Cahuilla} Pow'-we-yam of the Terwilliger Valley.

Important to see:

Capt. Joe Albano, Chief
Orange Lake Tribe

Payomkawish Reservation

70 mi S-Santa Ana

Is it in Luiseño territory?

Wit always Singular ending

tem " plural

S^uech-e

Cahuilla = Kah-wa-ah.

often both used together - Wit-tem plural - own.

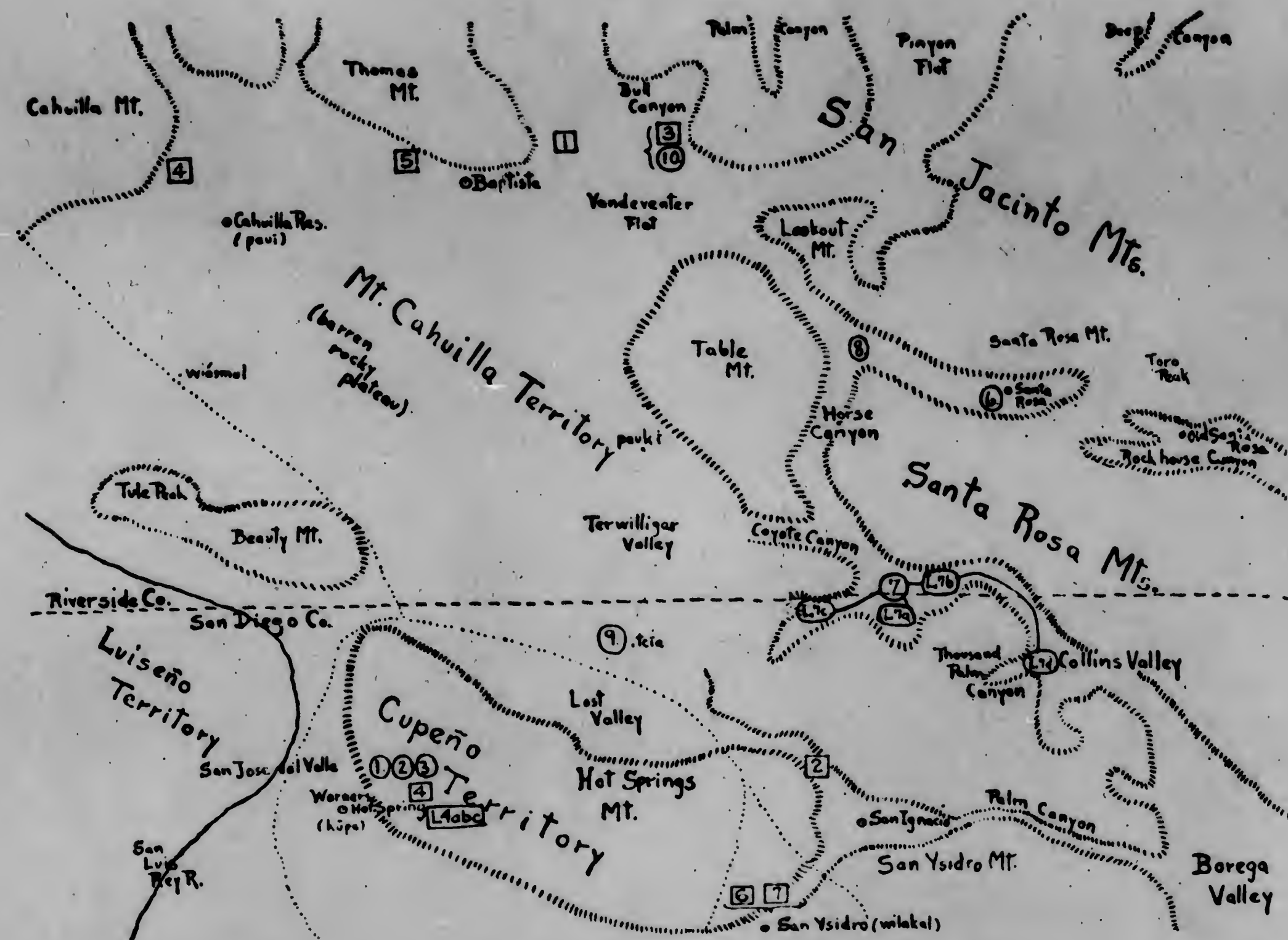
Reverside Cahulla
or Koo's-Ten

List names of 3 villages:

1 at E base Rubedo

2 on ~~left~~ Ana River side of Little Rubedo

3 on bench near Spring Creek on Lincoln
Hill, now Fairview Hill!-



Map. 5. Mountain Cahuilla Territory.

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929



Map. 4. Pass Cahuilla Territory.

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929



Map 2. Desert Cahuilla Territory.

KAHWESIK GROUP (Commonly called "Cahuilla") 2

Mahíke. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of eastern slope of San Gorgonio Pass, reaching easterly to Whitewater River, north to San Gorgonio Mt. and south to the summit of the western arm of San Jacinto Mts. (south of San Gorgonio Pass). Most northerly of the so-called 'Cahuilla' tribes.

Called Wahn-ne-ke'-tum by the Kahwesiktem.

Called Wun'-nah-pe-ap-po-ah by the Mareyam.

Kah'-we-sik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe holding the lower (eastern) part of San Gorgonio Pass from the northwest point of San Jacinto Mt. (at the bend of Whitewater River) easterly to some miles beyond Palm Springs (Sěch-e), and south to the junction of Palm and Murray Canyons.

Called Kah-we-sik by the Mahíke.

Pow'-we-yam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Cahuilla Valley and adjacent slopes from Hemet Reservoir south to include Chihuahua and Lost Valleys.

Pahn-yik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of middle part of Palm Canyon, including Murray and West Canyons. Might be regarded a band of Kah-we-sik-tem rather than distinct tribe.

Wah'-ko-chim'-kut-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of upper part of Palm Canyon, reaching southerly and easterly over Haystack and Asbestos Mts and Pinyon Flat to south side of Santa Rosa Mt.

We'-is-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe in mountains east of Warner Valley from Coyote Creek south to include Thousand Palms Canyon, Collins Valley, and San Ysidro Mt. Eastern limit apparently Borego Valley.

Called Wā-wi-is-tem by the Cahuilla.

Kah-ve'-nish. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe at Indian Wells, ranging south to include the arid desert mountains known as Indio Mt. and Sheep Mt.; west to Deep Canyon; east to the Coachella Desert.

Called Ah-chah-chem by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Kah-ve'-nish may be regarded as a convenient name for the related bands at distant water holes on the Coachella and Colorado Desert north of Salton Sea. These bands from north south are:

Kah-ve'-nish or Ah-chah-chem

Pal-tā-waht

Temal-wā-hish

Wahk-wah

So-kut-men-yil

La-wil-van

Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem

Cahuilla Kah-we-sik'-tem (Palm Springs)

Their Names for Other Indian Tribes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓ Palm Springs tribe (in their own language) | Kah'-we-sik'-tem, the tribe.
(Same as I'-ä-kī'ch, San Jacinto Mt.) |
| ✓ I'-ä-kī'ch "Cahuilla" band at San Jacinto Mt.) | |
| ✓ Cahuilla band at Banning | Wahn'-ne-ke'-tum (Call themselves Mahl'-ke) |
| ✓ " " " Indio & Cabezon | Pan'-nok-sah-kik'-tem |
| ✓ " " " Indian Wells (Kah-ve'-nish) | Ah'-chah-chem (How-it) |
| ✓ Cahuilla band in Palm Canyon | Pahn'-yik'-tem |
| ✓ " " on Torres Reservation (old place) | Wah'-kwi-keek'-tem |
| ✓ " " 17 miles up Palm Canyon, near Santa Rosa Mts. | Wah-ko-chīm'-kut'-tem (extinct) |
| ✓ " " at 7 Palms (3 miles east of Palm Springs Station) | Hah'-ve-kik'-tem |
| ✓ " " at Santa Rosa Mt. | ✓ Sow-wis-pah-keek'-tem |
| ✓ Coyote Valley tribe (at Los Coyotes) | Wā-wā-ē's'-tum; Wā'-wi-is'-tem |
| ✓ Luiseno | Ki'-e-win-tun |
| ✓ Agua Caliente, Warner Valley | Koó'-pah; Kó'-pah |

✓ Saboba Yu-yah-wep'-pah {talk same language
as Pachanga {-Luiseno}}

✓ Serrano tribe in Morongo Val.
(Maringam) Mor-ron'-go

Chemeweve Yu-ah-ki'-yum; Yaw'-ki-em

Mohave E-ēs'-kah-tum; I'-ah-pah'

Yuma

Dieguano of San Felipe Canyon I'-el-moo-kah-tem; I'-yil-mo-kah-tum
pl. for tribe; I'-el-moo'-kah
(singular)

Any tribe east of speaker

E'-ve-ah-tem (Easterners)

Tah^{ch}-lis-soo

The people.

for Calif

KAH-WE-SIK OR 'CAHUILLA' SUBFAMILY

TRIBES	RANCHERIAS	
KOOSTAM	[	Hōl'-bah Yu-ki'-pa
	[	Ho-mo'-ah
	[	Pool'-yat Sah'-haht-pah
	[	Watch'-ish
WAH'-NE-KE'-TEM	[	Mahl'-ke
	[	Ēch'-e
	[	Top'-pah-chah
KAH'-WE-SIK'-TEM	[	Sēch'-e Hah'-ve-kik-tem?
	[	Pahn'-yik-tem
POW'-WE-YAM' (Cahuilla proper)	[	Pow'-we Sah'-ē
	[	Pow'-ke Sap-pul-pah <i>Tonivilla Flat</i>
	[	Pow'-wut
WAH'-KO-CHIM-KUT-TEM	[	Wah'-ko-chim-kut
	[	Wahn'-che'-ah or Tā-waht-pah } May or may
	[	Kwah'-lē-ke } not be same-- Pinyon Flat
SOW'-WAH-PAH-KEEK'-TEM	[	Sow'-wah-pah
	[	We-wut'-now-hu
WĀ-WĀ-ĒS'-TEM (or WE-IS'-TEM)	[	Wil'-yah <i>Coyote Canyon</i>
	[	Patch'-ō-mal <i>San Ignacio</i>
	[	Hō'-lah-kal

AH'-CHAH'-CHAM

Kah'-ve-nish (Ind. Wells)

Pal-tā-waht
Pah'-naht-sā¹ } (Indio)

Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa Augustine)

Lah-wil-van (Alimo Bonito)

So-kut Men-yil (Martinez)

Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezon)

Too'-vah (Fig Tree John's Agua Dulce)

Wahk'-wah (Toro)

Hav'-ve (Seven Palms)



KAH'-WE-SIK OR CAHUILLA SUBFAMILY

Tribes

Rancherias

✓ Koos'-tam	{ Hol'-bah Yu-ki'-pa Ho-mo'-ah Pool'-yat Sah'-haht-pah Watch'-ish
✓ Wah'-ne-ke'-tem	{ Mah'-ke ich'-e Tep'-pah-chah
✓ Kah'-we-sik'-tem ^{se-tem}	{ Säch'-e Hah'-ve-kik-tem? Pahn'-yik-tem
✓ Pow'-we-yam (Cahuilla proper)	{ Pow'-we Sah'-ë Pow'-ke ^{intertribal flat} Sap-pul-pah Pow'-wut
✓ Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem	{ Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut Wahn'-che'-ah or Tā-waht-pah Kwah'-lā-ke } { May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
✓ Sow'-wah-pah-keek'-tem	{ Sow'-wah-pah We-wut'-now-hū
✓ Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem)	{ Wil'-yah ^{in Coyote canyon} Patch'-ō-wal ^{San Ignacio} Ho'-lah-kal

Kah-we-sik or Cahuilla subfamily (cont'd)

2

Tribes

Rancherias

✓ Ah'-chah'-cham	{ Kah'-vēnish (Ind. Well?) Pal-tā-waht Pah'-naht-sā ₁ } (Indio)
	Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa & Augustine)
	Lah-wil-van (Alamo Bonito)
	So-kut men-yil (Martinez)
	Pal-sē-ta (Old Cabezón)
	Too'-vah (Fig Tree Johns = Agua Dulce)
	Wahk'-wah (Toro)
	Hav'-ve (7 Palms)

WĀ-WĀ-Ē'S-TEM OR WE-IS'-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwesik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over ^{other} rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was Pow'-wut (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla.

The We-is'-tem, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards, had three principal rancherias: Wil'-ye-ah (or Wil'-yah) on Coyote Creek in Coyote Valley; Patch'-ow-wel in the mountains at San Ignacio; and Ho'-lah-kal at San Ysidro in a canyon of the same name in the mountains east of the southern part of Warner Valley. The inhabitants of these villages were called respectively Wil'-yah-tem, Patch'-ow-wel-lem, and Ho'-lah-kal-lem.

(Told me by Chief Leonicio Lugo + his nephew Lupy Lugo - com)

Kahwesik or
cahuilla of Shoshone
stock

WĀ-WĀ-Ē'S-TEM OR WE-IS'-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwesik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was ^{Pow'-wut}~~Pow'-wut~~ (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla.

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Los Coyotes (Coyotes, Callote (Heintzelman 1851),
Wā-wā-ē's-tum, We-is'-tem). . . Band related
to Cahuilla inhabiting Coyote Valley and the
Mountains thence southerly to San Ysidro
Mountain and southwesterly to San Ysidro
(Hó-lah-kal) a little east of Warner Valley.
Comprises 3 principal villages: Wil'-yah in
Coyote Canyon; Patch'-o-wal at San Ignacio, and
Hó-lah-kal at San Ysidro. Called Wā-wā-ē's-tum
by the Cahuilla.-- ~~can~~ Called Hulawona by the
Luiseño (Kroeber). Also name of an Indian
Reservation comprising "the Agua Caliente
settlement of San Ysidro or Wilakal, and the
Diegueno settlement of San Ignacio" (Handbook).

CAHUILLA TRIBES

About twenty miles south of Palm Springs--the home of the Kah'-we-sik'-tem Cahuilla--is the present home of their relatives, the Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem of Vandeventer Flat, Santa Rosa Mountains. The Sow'-wis-pahk came originally from Rock House Canyon on the south slope of Toro (or Torres) Mt.

Adjoining the Sow'-wis-pahk on the west are the Pow'-we-am Cahuilla of Pow'-ke or Terwilliger Valley.

The dividing line between the Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem of Vandeventer Flat and the Pow'-we-yam' of Terwilliger Valley follows a long ridge running from northwest to southeast and culminating on the north in Thomas Mt. (alt. nearly 7000 ft.). The small settlement of Anza on this ridge is close to the boundary between the two tribes.

THE CAHUILLA TRIBES

Palm Springs, known to Indians as Se^{ch}'-e, is on the northwest edge of the Colorado Desert at the east base of San Jacinto Mountain.. It has long been the home and headquarters of the Kah'-we-sik'-tem Cahuilla tribe.

A few miles south of Palm Springs is the mouth of Palm Canyon. Along its course were at least two other Cahuilla bands--the Pahn'-yik'-tem and Wah-k●-chi'm'-kut'-tem; and still farther south, in Vandeventer Flat and Horse Canyon of the Santa Rosa Mountains, is another band of the same stock--the Sow'-wis-pah-kik'-tem. Adjoining these on the west, centering in Terwilliger Valley, were the Cahuilla Pow'-we-am.

Still farther south, from Coyote Creek Valley westerly and southwesterly to San Ysidro Mountain, was yet another Cahuilla tribe--the Ho'-lo-kal or We-is'-tem. This is the southernmost of the numerous Shoshonean tribes of California. Immediately south are the Kam'-me-i, of Yuman stock.

From W2 Kahlo of Mahl'ke

Mahl'-ke ~~Place name~~ Northeast of Banning. ~~their name for the~~

Kah'-we'-sik Related Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs.

Wil'-yah Cahuilla band on Coyote Creek.

Too'-vah Cahuilla band at 'Big Johns'.

Pat'-chö-wal (or Pă'-chö-wal) Cahuilla band at San Ignacio.

Kawaiisu (601-605) ^{Krober}
(opposite from Chemuro) = Nuwura

Speak Ute-Chimuro

To south, Serrano Kitanemuk

Tachachi - Walker Basin (Yipte)

Kawaiisu = { ^{Barro} Cobaji [^{Akutuegan by Kitanemuk} Kovaji] = ^{Colteche by Yokuts}
 ^{Hiniima by Chemuro}

Kitanemuk & Wanyuma Serrano call Kawaiisu

Agutueh gam

Call Selous Nuwura [= people]

this ridge is on the boundary between the two tribes.

KOOS'-TAM [= Yukipam] Cahuilla

Shoshonian

Tribe or subtribe of Cahuilla whose territory extended from a little west of San Bernardino, and from Riverside, easterly to Beaumont at the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they met the Mahl'-ke (or Wah'-ne-ke-tam).[¶] West of the San Bernardino--Riverside country they met the "Gabrielenos" [Tongvā], and on the south their territory abutted against that of the Luiseno. --Told me by Cahuilla chief Leonicio Lugo.

In 1862, ^{the} ~~this~~ tribe was reduced to a remnant in 1862 by an epidemic of smallpox (Lugo).

Tribe same as Yu-ki'-pam (called Yukipam by Mahl'-ke^② and Morongo^①).

Terwilliger Valley - Cahuilla

"Our people (tribe) - - Pow'-we-am"

"Our talk - - - Pow'-ke"

Our home (Terwilliger Valley) - -

Vandaventer Flat, Santa Rosa Valley - Cahuilla
April 26, 1934

Our tribe - - - Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem

Our talk - - - Sow'-ish pahk'

Our ^{present} home, Santa Rosa Val. - - Sě u'-yah or Sā'-we-ah

{ Our original home - - - Rock House Valley, So base of Torres Peak
(north of Borrego Valley)

Done

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Kah-we-sik

Lorenzo Che'-no, of Se^{ch}-e (Palm Springs)--

Kah-we'-sik tribe, says that his language is the same
as ^{that of} the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem now on Morongo Reservation.

The home territory of the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem is Mah'-ke.

Calif. Journal
Oct. 19, 1932

A tribe closely related to the Cahuilla, whose territory covered San Gorgonio Pass and the adjacent mountains on the north, and reached from the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (at present town of Beaumont) easterly to Mission Creek, and thence southeasterly to a long white hill on the desert a few miles east of Palm Springs Station.

On the north and east they were in contact with the Serrano Maringam (Merango); on the south with the Kah-we-sik-tam and So-ba-ba; on the west with the ^{Yu-ki-pam} ~~Koos-tam~~ ^{Sah-hah-pah}.

William Pablo, a member of the tribe, gives me the western boundary of the ^{tribe} Mahl-ke as San Gorgonio River, north of Banning; but this appears to be the boundary between the Mahl-ke rancheria and the next rancheria to the west, for the Cahuilla Chief Leonicia Lugo tells me that the Wah-ne-ke-tam territory continued west to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they had a village called E^{ch}-e on the creeks and springs about 4 miles north of Beaumont, Chief Lugo tells me further that on the west the Wahn-ne-ke-tam crossed the valley to the southward, where they

had another village, called Tep-pah-chah, in a small valley known as Potrero San Jacinto Nuevo, about 4 miles a little south of east of Beaumont, ^{they} He said also that they occupied the south side of San Gorgonio Pass and adjacent northerly slopes of San Jacinto Mountain between what is now Cabezon R. R. Station (east of which the corresponding slopes belonged to the Kah-we-sik-tam) and the summit of San Gorgonio Pass. It appears therefore that the Wah-ne-ke-tam territory consisted of at least 3 rancheria areas: Mahl-ke, E^{ch}-e, and Tep-pah-chah--of which Mahl-ke was about as large as the 2 others together. It is possible that a fourth area covered the north slope of San Jacinto Mountain and adjacent narrow strip of desert from Cabezon R. R. Station easterly to Whitewater, for an intelligent Indian of the Kah-we-sik tribe gave me the Whitewater spur as the western limit of his tribe. - *can*

Wah-ne-ke'-tem

^{or} MAHL'KE TRIBE (or subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla) at mahl'ke.
[Regarded by themselves and by Cahuilla as a distinct tribe]

This division of the Cahuilla now has headquarters at the reservation school a little ~~east~~ northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning Water Canyon (San Geronio River) which it follows SE not quite to ^{the} R.R. and east to ^[the former] Palm Springs Railroad station and on easterly to ^a high sandhill [Yah'-wah-kis] east of Palm Springs station and thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up the ^{Mission Creek} ridge to Grayback Peak.

Points along the boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 and thence south nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring and thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, and right straight to a big rock on west side Chino Canyon and thence following ridge to mouth of Chino Canyon (to a pile of rocks), and shoots straight to Palm Springs station and the big sandhill east, and thence to Mission Creek.

South of the Mahl'-ke are their relatives the Kah-we'-sik of Palm Springs.

(Told me by Wm. Wells - Oct 1910 - same)

WA-WA-E'S-TEM OR WE-IS-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwasik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was ^{Pow'-wut} Pow-wut (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla group.

The We-is'-tem, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards, had three principal rancherias: Wil'-ve-ah (or Wil'-yah) on Coyote Creek in Coyote Valley; Patch'-ow-wel in the mountains at San Ignacio; and Ho'-lah-kal at San Ysidro in a canyon of the same name in the mountains east of the southern part of Warner Valley. The inhabitants of these villages were called respectively Wil'-yah-tem, Patch'-ow-wel-lem, and Ho'-lah-kal-lem.

Wā-wā-ē's-tem or We-is-tem

X/23aa-ll/G58

Shoshone stock - "Tahm-yat" or "Cahuilla + Serrano"

X/23aa-ll/G58

80/18
c

The "Serrano" and "Cahuilla" groups of tribes have no common name for themselves and their words for people and man differ in the two series. Hence it has been necessary to search for an appropriate name to cover both.

Strictly speaking the people are not Sun worshipers, but nevertheless they hold the sun in great reverence. Sun and Moon created the world and ~~therefore~~ are the most sacred deities. And both groups call Sun by the same name--Tahm-yat. Therefore, failing to find a better word, I am proposing Tahm-yat as a ^{collective} family name for the two groups.

A COLLECTIVE NAME FOR 'SERRANO' AND 'CAHUILLA'

C. Hart Merriam

Of the Shoshonean tribes of California the so-called 'Serrano' and 'Cahuilla' groups are wellknown to be much more closely related to one another than to any other tribes. Nevertheless they have no collective name for themselves, and so far as I am aware no collective name has been proposed by anthropologists. The need for such a term is obvious, not alone for purposes of classification but also for clear understanding.

Among other stocks the words for people and man have afforded convenient handles, but in this case they differ in the two series and therefore are not available. After searching my vocabularies of the two dialects at intervals for some years I have arrived at the conclusion that since both groups call the Sun Tahm-yat, and since the people, while not actual Sun Worshippers, hold the Sun in great reverence, therefore the term Sun People would be appropriate--for Sun and Moon created the world and are its most sacred dieties. And since in both series the stem of the word for people is tahk (plural in Maream series tahk-tem), I propose Tahm-yat-tahk-tem--Tamyattaktem as it would be written by most anthropologists--as a collective or family name for the two groups.

C. Hart Merriam -

✓The vowel in the last syllable, as pronounced by different individuals, varies from e to a or u.

Tahm-yat ^(tahk-tem) Family

"SERRANO" of authors

Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanamwits

✓Ketanamookum and Mohineyam (closely related)

Maringam, Morongo of Mission Creek

Mar'a, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)

Koostam--Yukīpe (no vocabulary)

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman

Akatchma - dafistrano

◁ Piyumko - Luiseño

Sovó'va - soboba

Kahwesik

Mahlke, Banning - Whitewater

Kahwesetem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands

Pow'-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley

◁Pan-yik'-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to
West Fork Canyon)

Wah-ko-chim' kut'tem, Upper Palm Canyon (to
Santa Rosa Mts.)

[Wā-we-is'-tem (Wē'-is-tem), San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil'-yah.]

Kooperan

↳ Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley

2002

NEED OF A COLLECTIVE NAME FOR 'SERRANO' AND 'CAHUILLA'

Of the Shoshonean tribes of California the so-called 'Serrano' and 'Cahuilla' groups are wellknown to be much more closely related to one another than to any other tribes. Nevertheless they have no collective name for themselves and so far as I am aware no collective name has been proposed by anthropologists. The need for such a term is obvious, not alone for purposes of classification but also for clear understanding. Among other stocks the words for people and man have afforded the necessary handle but in this case they differ in the two series and therefore are not available. After searching the two dialects at intervals for several years without much success I realized that Tahm-yat is the name of the Sun in both groups. *den*

Families

Sub Families

Tribe

Tahmyat

Ketanamwits

{ Ketanamookum
Maringam
Makrah
Kooatan

Akatchman

{ Akatchmah
Piymuh
Sooova

Kahwesikan

{ Mahlke
Kahwesetem
Powweyam
Panyiletam
Wah-kochimkitam
Wā-we-yis-tem

Koopan

{ Koopah

Tongvan

Tongvā

{ Tongvā (Sam Salukil Kal
Pah-vah-sā-kum (Sartamad

Toobatalabulan

Tabotalabulā

{ Tabotalabulā
Pakaneput

Mountain tanager (<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>)	
Yellow-breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	
Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>)	
Say phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>)	
Black phoebe (<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>)	
Wood pewee (<i>Contopus richardsoni</i>)	
Small flycatcher (<i>Empidonax</i>)	
Horned lark (<i>Otocoris</i>)	
Barn swallow (<i>Hirundo</i>)	
Cliff swallow (<i>Petrochelidon</i>)	
Violet-green swallow (<i>Tachycineta</i>)	
Bank swallow (<i>Clivicola</i>)	
Phainopepla (<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>)	
Cedar bird (<i>Ampelis</i>)	
Bluebird (<i>Sialia</i>)	
Water ouzel (<i>Cinclus</i>)	
Evening grosbeak (<i>Hesperiphona</i>)	
Pine grosbeak (<i>Pinicola</i>)	
Black-headed grosbeak (<i>Zamelodia</i>)	

Tahm'yat Tribes [on Tahm-yat-tahk-tem]

"SERRANO" SERIES: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanamwits

Ketanamookum and Mohineyam (closely related)

Maríngam Morongo of Mission Creek.

Mara, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)

Koostam--Yukípe (no vocabulary)

TONGVA

San Bernardino

San Gabrieleno

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman

Akatchma

Cafertano area

Piyumko

Luiseno

? Sovóva ?

Soboba

Kahwesik

Mahíke (~~Wahneketem~~), Banning - Whitewater

Kahwesétem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands

Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley

Pan-yik'-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)

Wah-ko-chím kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)

Wá-we-is'-tem (Wé-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

No Vocabulary

Koopan

Koópa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

^{tahk-tem}
Tahm-yat-Family

^{le}
"SERRANO" ^{of authors}: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanámwits

{ Ketanamookum and Mohinéyam (closely related)
Maríngam, Morongo of Mission Creek
Mará, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)
Koostam--Yukípe (no vocabulary)

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman

{ Akatchma Capistrano
Piyumko Luiseno
Sovóva Soboba

Kahwesik

{ Mahlke, Banning - Whitewater
Kahwesétem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands
Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley
Pan-yik'-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
Wah-ko-chim' kut'tem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)
Wā-we-is'-tem (Wē-is'-tem), San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

Koópan

{ Koópa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley

No vocabs

Shoshone stock x/23nn/G59
Koo-pah and A-katch-mah
or Linsend group

X/23mm/G59

80/18
c

AKATCHMA GROUP

Akatchma. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of the Capistrano coast region, reaching south to or a little beyond San Onofre Mt. and in the interior to the Santa Ana, Trabuco, and Elsinore Mts. On the northwest they are in contact with the Tongvā; on the east and south-east, with the Piyumko (Luiseno).

Called Juaneño by the Spanish-Americans and many ethnologists.

Piyumko (Luiseno). Their name for themselves.

Tribe reaching the coast between the Akatchma on the northwest and the Kammei (Diegueno) on the southeast from neighborhood of San Onofre Mt. (or Los Pulgas Canyon) to a little south of Oceanside; in interior reaching north to Santa Ana River and Riverside, east nearly to San Jacinto Village and Winchester; south to San Pasqual Valley and Escondido.

Called Ki-u-win-tun by Kahwesiktem.

Soboba. Their name for themselves.

Small interior tribe immediately west of San Jacinto Mts. and continuing westerly to a little beyond the towns of San Jacinto and Hemet.

Called Yu-yah-wep-pah by Kahwesiktem.

Called Sō-vah-vāh-yo-yum by Maringam.

(Division of the Luiseno)

The So-bo'-bah are a small ^(Division of the Luiseno) tribe, now practically confined to San Jacinto Reservation. Their original territory is much more extensive than generally known. Chief Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me that it reached westerly from San Jacinto Peak and the crest of the ~~higher part of the range west of Palm Canyon, to San Jacinto Valley, and to Eden Hot Springs on the northwest, and to include Domenigoni Valley on the southwest.~~ ^(whence it pushed northwesterly to) ^(southwesterly) Eden Hot Springs on the southwest. The northeastern corner of their territory appears to have been the summit of San Jacinto Peak, or a point on the west side near summit, whence the eastern boundary followed the crest of the range southerly to a point about east of Hemish, now Hemet Reservoir, where they met the Pow'-we-yam Cahuilla. West of Hemet Reservoir, they are separated from the Luiseno by a tongue of the Cahuilla which follows the canyon of Bautiste Creek northwesterly for its entire length, a distance of about 15 miles. Diamond Valley, a few miles farther west, lies wholly in So-bo'-bah territory, as does also Domenigoni Valley.

The So-bo'-bah were thus in contact with several tribes. On the extreme northwest, immediately north of Eden Hot Springs, they met the Koos'-tam; east of Eden Valley they met the southwestern band of the Wah'-ne-ke'-tem (Mahl'-ke); on the east the crest of San Jacinto Mountains separated them from the Kah'-we-sik'-tem; on the southeast, they were in contact with the Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper; on the west, and also south of the western half of their range, they met the related Pachanga group of Keche or (Luiseno)-cam.

So-bo-bah for

Map - Z

Soboba (or Sovova): Small Kahwesik tribe in the interior of Southern California south of the Mahlke of San Gorgonio Pass, north of Cahuilla Valley; west of San Jacinto Mts., and east of the northern part of the territory of the Piyumko or Luiseno and reaching southeasterly to Hemet Reservoir.

Adjoining tribes: On the north, the Mahlke; on the east, the Kah-we-sik-tem; on the southeast the Wah-ko-chim-kuttem; on the south the Pow-we-yam; on the southwest and west the Piyumko.

Places included: San Jacinto, Hemet, Vallivista, Strawberry Valley.

Extract from 'Southern California Indians' by Mrs. H. A. Atwood, in the 'History of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, California,' Brown and Boyd, 1922.

Saboba Indians, Baskets.

The Saboba Indians have their homes in a beautiful spot near the town of San Jacinto. . . They live in a little village and a number of years ago some of the best basket makers in this part of the country were of their number; but in the earthquake a few years ago some of the most skillful were killed by the falling buildings and with them perished the industry that meant so much to this tribe.

p. 318

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Places included: San Jacinto, Hemet, Vallivista, Strawberry Valley.

done

KOOPAH

Koópah. Their name for themselves.

Small interior tribe east of Aguanga Mts. and extending from Oak Grove and Dodge Valley southeasterly to Puerta Cruz and Agua Caliente in Warner Valley. Thus their country is immediately east of the Piyunko, south of the Powweyam, west of the We-is-tam, and north of the Tissepah or Northern Kammei (Diegueno).

MISCELLANEOUS

Misc. / Calif. / G60

Goshone Stock - Tejon Area

Misc. / Calif. / G60

80/18

Ch. 3

INDIAN TRIBES (AND LANGUAGES) FOUND BY ME AT TEJON NOV. 10-12, 1905.

With ^{statement of} original home of ^{each} tribe (or of its living representatives here)

1. Tol-chin-ne (or chin). ^{Tol-chin-ne} Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of ^{Tejon} Canyon - same place where all the Indians live now) ^[1905] ^{clearly related to} ^{New-oo'-ah & Chemewe-we}
2. New-oo'-ah. ^{Tribe in its form} Piute Mt. to Tehachapi. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two ^{at most} are only subtribes ^{at best}.
3. Ke'-tah-nah-m'wits. ^{a Serrano tribe} ~~Ak-ke-ke-tam~~. Commonly called (by themselves and others) by the nickname Ham-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". ^(Also called Ak-ke-ke-tam the name of their rancheria) ^{Used to live} at El Monte on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin-ne at Mouth of ^{Tejon} Canyon. ^{Their proper name for themselves appears to be} Ke'-tan-na-moo-kun.
4. Too-lol-min. ^{Yokut tribe at} Kern and Buena Vista Lakes. ^(also called Too-lum-ni)
5. Tin'-lin-ne. ^{Tejon proper} Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon') Rancheria, on Ranch Creek.
6. Tash'-le-poom. ^{Chumash tribe at} San San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara tribe. ^[Chumash]
7. Kah-wen'-gah. ^{Tribe formerly at} Cahuenga and Tehunga. ^[Close to Tong-va of San Gabriel]
8. Kas-tak. ^{Chumash tribe at} Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. ^{they} Called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. ^{At Castac} ^[Chumash]
9. Tong-va. ^{Tribe formerly at} San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel ^[may include Kah-wen-gah]
10. Wah-tak-nas-se. ^{Tribe in} Kern Valley near Kernville. ^[Tabotolobela]

omit { 10. 'Pomo'

from Ukiah, Mendocino Co.

It is quite possible that still other tribes are represented here, but in the short time at my disposal I was not able to make a thorough search. In fact, I had much difficulty in getting the above.

TEJON

Nov. 10-12, 1905

By the hardest kind of pressing work, talking with a number of different Indians speaking different languages, and going over the ground a second time to check up errors. I have secured the following most important original information as to the locations, names, and tribes of the various rancherias of this region as they were in the early days. While it is not absolutely complete, and while a few discrepancies remain, I nevertheless feel that I have done a good job in rescuing this material from oblivion--for in most instances the one or the other representatives of a tribe are the sole survivors and when they go all knowledge of their people will be lost.

Oct-Nov. 1905.

RANCHERIAS AND TRIBES IN TEJON REGION IN EARLY DAYS.

Only copy
don't use

Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

1. Tejon Viejo (Old Tejon). ^{Three} 3 miles S.W. of present Tejon Ranch ranch house, ~~It is~~ on the creek next [west] of the creek which passes the Tejon ranchouse. In 1856 it was an immense rancheria Rosemeyre tells me.

The tribe originally living at Tejon Viejo called themselves Tin'-lin-ne, from Tin'-leu the place (Tin'-leu is their name for badger).

The neighboring tribe Too-lol'-min (of Kern and Buena Vista Lakes) called the place (Tejon Viejo) Tah-ahl', and the rancheria

Ah-kok'-e Tah-ahl', and the people Tah-ahl' chah-ahtch-ah-kok'-e.

The name of the creek (and canyon from which it comes) which passes Tejon Viejo is, in the Too-lol'-min language Tah-ahl'só-pah. It, according to the old Indians at Tejon, was the original (and they insist the only) Tejon Canyon. They say the white men have shifted the name to the 2d canyon east--that is to the present Tejon canyon.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the Serrano call this tribe Pah'-pah-ve'-a-tam.

(Tribe revised)

2. Las Tunas. ^{Three} Three and a half to four miles above Tejon Viejo on same creek.

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place, Nah-pin'-tah (meaning 'the tunas'--tuna cactuses)

The rancheria, Ah-kok'-ke Nah-pin'-tah.

The people, Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah'-ahtch.

This was not an aboriginal rancheria but was established by a San Emigdio Indian (father of 'Nancy', my informant) at the time when the Government was overcrowding the old rancherias by bringing in Indians from various quarters. It was inhabited by several tribes--Emigdio, Kastāk, Yowelmanne and perhaps others.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS ETC Cont 3

~~November 10, 12, 1905~~ ^{Tulu} Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

3. Caporal Monte. In the small grove of cottonwoods where the lower ranchhouse (now occupied by Lopez, ^{the} head vaquero) now is, a mile and a half below Gen. Beale's adobe ranch house (headquarters) and likewise on the west side of the same stream--Ranch or Pass Creek.

In the Too-lol'-min language: [Yokut]

The place is Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The Rancheria, Ah-kok'-e Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The People, Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă chah'- ahtch

The Tribe, Tin'-lin-ne (same as at Tejon Viejo).

In the Emigdio and Ventura language the Ranch Canyon (El Paso) is Sah'-mes. (Sah-mes means 'a pass')

^{or Ke-tah-nah-mwits}
^{Tulu} Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum [Mohinean]

4. El Monte. On (present) Tejon Canyon Creek 2 miles north or (or N.N.E) of Tejon Ranch house and about 3 miles below Tejon Canyon rancheria. The old rancheria was on the west (or southwest) side of the oak and cottonwood forest called 'El Monte', the old burying place in the timber

It belonged to and was occupied solely by the Ak'-ke-ké-tam tribe (commonly called Ham'-me-nat'). *This proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum*

In their own language:

The place is Mum'-num-pe

The rancheria

The people

The tribe, Ak'-ke-ké-tam, or Ham'-me-nat, or Ke'-tan-năm-moo-kum.

In Too-lum'-ne (= Too-lol'-min): (13)

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS Cont

6

~~November 10, 12, 1905.~~

In Too-lum'-ne (Too-lol'-min) language:

The place is, Chah-pahn'-nă

The rancheria,

The people, Chahp'-pahn'-nă chah-ahtch

The tribe, Ham'-me-nat'.

In Tin'-lin-ne language

The place and rancheria are both, Yow'-leu

The People, Mi'-ah-him- tal'-lap, which means 'shooting people'.

5. Tejon Canyon

5. Tejon Canyon Rancheria. (Rancheria El Cañon). Tribe Tol'-chin'-ne [Chemewere] ^{New-oo-ah}

At mouth of present Tejon Canyon, 5 miles NE of Tejon rancheria. Always a large rancheria.

Belonged to the Töl'-chin'-ne tribe (sub-tribe of Piute Mt.

New-oo'-ah)

In their own language:

The place is, Töl'-teu

The people or tribe, Töl'-chin'-ne (or nin).

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tsā'-sus (meaning dog)

The rancheria, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl'.

The people, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl' chah'-ahtch

The language is said to be the same as that of the Tehachapi or Ow'-wah-tum New-oo'-ah.

(14)

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS Etc Cont. 6

6

^{ke'-tan-nā-moo-kun}
In Ah-ke-ke-tam (=Ham'-me-nat) the name of Tejon Canyon rancheria is Koo'-~~se~~^{te}-tah-ho'-ve.

At present, and for some years past, this is the only rancheria in the Tejon-Bakersfield region.

6. Comanche Creek Rancheria ^{Tribe Tol'-chin'-ne or New-oo'-ah [Shoshonean]}
At foot of mountains at head of narrow valley (first creek and canyon ne of Tejon Canyon).

In Too-lol'-min Language:

The place is Ko'-koo'-kow;

The rancheria, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl';

The people, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl- chah-ahtch.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place is Kā-it-il-lik or Kā-too-il-kah

The tribe was the same as at Tejon Canyon and Tehachapi.

1/2 Named Comanche Creek from a Comanche Indian who came in with a band of sheep in the early days. He attacked his companion, a white man, with a knife and the white man killed him with his knife. He is buried there.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS Etc. Cont.

7

Nov. 10-12, 1905

(Tribe Ow'-wah-tum New-oo'-ah [Shoshonian].)

7. Tehachapi Valley Rancheria. Near (Old Town', about two and a half to three miles west of present town of Tehachapi, and on on floor of valley on the creek.

In their own language:

The place (Tehchapi Valley or basin) is Tā-hāch-ā-tum-ban'-dah;

The Rancheria, Ow'-wah-tum New-oo'-ah av-ven'-nah;

The people, Tā-hāch-ā-tum-ban New-oo'-ah;

The tribe, Ow'-wah-tum New-oo'-ah.

At the Tejon, the Hammenat and Too-lol'min people call their tribe Ah-koo-toot'-se-am and use the name in a sense broad enough to include the subtribe on Upper Caliente Creek and Piute mountain.

8. On or near head of Caliente Creek (in the mountains). ^[Shoshonian] Tribe New-oo'-ah
The people call themselves New-oo'-ah and are not more than a subtribe of the Tehchapi stock.

In Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (=Ham'-me-nat) language:

The place is Hi'-hin-ke-ah'-ve;

The people, Too'-tse-am (or Toot'-se-am), which obviously is an abbreviated form of Ah-koo-toot'-se-am--the name for the same tribe in Tehchapi Valley.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS

Cont. 8

9. Kern Valley (within the mountains and near Kernville). ^{Tulu} Too-botelobela.

The Toololmin call the Kern Valley place and people Wah-tāk'-nas-se.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me last July that the 'Serrano' Indians call the Kern Valley Indians Tū-vā-pe-ā-tam (or Tū-vah-pe-ā-tum) meaning Pine-nut eaters, and that the Tong-vā from San Gabriel call them To-to'-vah-vit.

A member of the tribe (Chā-ko) living in Kern Valley told me several years ago that the name of the tribe is in his language Tū-bah-te-lob-e-lā, ^{also} meaning 'pine-nut-eaters'.

10. Pozo Flat (In the foothills on Poso Creek). Tribe Pal-lah-we^{ch}-e-am

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the name of the tribe in their own language is Pal-lah-we^{ch}-e-yam and that they were called by the same name by the 'Serrano'. Their language she says is different from all the others.

11. Bakersfield. Tribe Yowelmane [Yokut].

In Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne the place and people are called Pal-lā^{leh}-yam-me.
The ^{low} tribe is Yow'-wel-man'-ne.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me that the 'Serrano' call the place and people Patch'-ah-mi^{ch}-ko-pe-ā-tam, which means "the place where the water comes from". These people were the Tularaños of the Spanish Mexicans.

TEJON

Cont 9

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS.

12. Kern Lake (now dry) [= 1st Laguna]. ^{Tulu} Too-lol'-min [Yokut]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min, same as at Buena Vista Lake)
The place is Kah'-we;
The Rancheria Ah-kah'-ke-kah'-we;
The people, Kah'-we-chah'-ahtch;
The Tribe, Too-lol'-min.

In Tin'-lin-ne ^{language} (of Tejon Viego) Kern Lake is called Hal'-low or Pal'-low--the name of the 'honey dew' or 'panoche' scraped off the cane (Phragmites) which grew there in great abundance.

13. Buena Vista Lake [= 2d Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is Too-lum'-ne;
The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke- Too-lum'-ne;
The People, Too-lum'-ne Chah'-ahtch (or Ah-kah'-ke Too-lum'-ne-chah'-ahtch)
The Tribe, Too-lol'-min (or Too-lol'-min'-nah).

The Tin'-lin-ne also call the place Too-lum'-ne and the tribe Too-lol'-min.

The San Emigdio (Tash'-le-poon) Indians likewise call the place Too-lum'-ne, but call the people Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne.

TEJON
TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS

Cont 10

14 Goose Lake [= 3d Laguna]. Tribe ? ?

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is, Shō'p Kah'-we;

The Rancheria Ah-kah'-ke Shō'p-Kah'-we;

The People, Shō'p Kah'-we chah-ahtch.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and people are Pah'-ahs.

According to Mrs. Rosemeyer they call themselves Too-lam'-a-yam and the 'Serrano' call them Too-nah'-me-ah.

There is difference of opinion as to the tribe. The Too-lol'-min old woman 'Nancy' says they were Too-lol'-min--same as her own people; Maria Via Real who speaks Tin'-lin-ne says they spoke Tin'-lin-ne or Yowél-manne, while Mrs. Rosemeyer says their language differed from all the others.

15. Pasto Rio (11-12 miles south of west from Tejon Ranch house, beyond Las Tunas). Tribe [Tongvā?]

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is, Che-po'-we-oo;

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Che-po'-we-oo;

The people, Che-po'-we-oo toi-chah'-ahtch.

Old Vadéo who lived there several years says the tribe was the same as the Indians at San Fernando (who came there) [Tongvā]

TEJON
TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS

11

Tribe Kas-tā'k [Chumash]

16. Canada de las Uvas (or Cajon de las Uvas). Fort Tejon Canyon. X

The Rancheria was at ^{the} mouth of ^{the} Canyon and was a large one.

In Too-lol'-lin language

The place is Lă-pew (or Lă-peu);

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Lă-peu;

The people, Lap-pe-u-toi' chah'-ahtch;

[Chumash]

The Tribe, Kas-tāk (same as at Castac Lake and nearly same as at Ventura).

In Tin'-lin-ne the place ^{is} Lă-pow and the People Lap-pā-mah-ne.

17 Kastāk (at north side of Castac Lake). Tribe Kas-tā'k [Chumash].

In Too-lol'-min language:

The Place is Sahs' (meaning eyes);

The Rancheria, Sahs' ah-kah'-ke;

The people, Sahs' toi' chah'-ahtch.

The tribe, Kastāk (almost the same as the Ventura).

In their own language they call themselves Sah-sā'-mahn-ne.

The Spaniards called them Castaños.

Tribe Kastāk [Chumash].

18. Tacuya Canyon (2 or 3 miles west of Las Uvas or Fort Canyon).

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tă-koo'-e (or Tă-koo'-yu);

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-yu;

The People, Tă-koo'-yu toi-chah'-ahtch.

In the Emigdio ^(Chumash) language the people are Hol-koo'-koo Tă-koo'-e.

Tribe Kastāk, same as at Castac Lake and mouth of Las Uvas Canyon. 20

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS

19. San Emigdio. Tribe Tash'-le-poom Koo'-koo [Chumash].

In their own language:

The place is Tash'-le-poon;

The people, Tash'-le-poom' Koo'-koo';

The place name (Tash'-le-poom or Tash-lā-poom) has been adopted by the neighboring tribes, Too-lol'-min, Tin'-lin-ne, and Ham'-menat.

^{the} In Too-lol'-min ~~language~~:

The Rancheria is Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poom;

The people Tash'-le-poon chah-ahtch:

The tribe is closely related to (if not the same as) the Santa Barbara tribe (Chumash)

20. Temploa: Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is We'-ah-wi'-ling-al;

The rancheria, Ah'-kah'-ke We'-ah-wi'-ting-al;

The people, We'-ah-wi'-ting-al chah-ahtch.

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (same as at Buena Vista and Kern Lake).

A neighboring rancheria (exact site not known by me) was called Wah'-pe-et by both the Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne.

INDIAN TRIBES (AND LANGUAGES) FOUND BY ME AT TEJON NOV.10-12,1905.

With statement of original home of each tribe (or of its living representatives here). - can -

- 1 Tol-chin-ne (or Tol-chin-nin). ^{old} Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of Tejon Canyon--same place where all the Indians live now [1905]. Closely related to New-oo'-ah and Chemeweve.
- 2 New-oo'-ah. Tribe in mountains from Tehachapi to Piute Mt. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two at most are only subtribes.
- 3 Ke'-tah-nah-mwits. A 'Serrano' tribe commonly called (by themselves and others) by the nickname Ham-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". Also called Ak-ke-ke'-tam, the name of their rancheria at 'El Monte' on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin-ne at Mouth of Tejon Canyon. Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-na-moo'-kum.
- 4 Too-lol'-min. Yokut? tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes. (Also called Too-lum'-ne.)

- 5 Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon' or Tejon proper).

Yokut tribe, same as Yowelmane. Rancheria on Ranch Cr.

- 6 Tash'-le-poom'. Chumash tribe at San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara Chumash.

- 7 Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tongvā of ^{San Fernando Valley and} San Gabriel]

- 8 Kas-tāk'. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. *May be allikik* At Castac they called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. [Chumash]

- 9 Teng-vā. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel. [May include Kah-wen'-gah]

- 10 Wah-tāk-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

3

1. Tejon Viejo (Old Tejon). Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

Three miles SW of present Tejon Ranch ranch house, on the creek next west of the creek which passes the Tejon ranch house. In 1856 it was an immense rancheria Rosemeyre tells me.

The tribe originally living at Tejon Viejo called themselves Tin'-lin-ne, from Tin'-len the place (Tin'-len is their name for badger).

The neighboring tribe Too-lol'-min (of Kern and Buena Vista Lakes) called the place (Tejon Viejo) Tah-ahl', and the rancheria Ah-kok'-e Tah-ahl', and the people Tah-ahl' chah-ahtch-sh-kok'-e.

The name of the creek (and canyon from which it comes) which passes Tejon Viejo is, in the Too-lol'-min language Tah-ahl'so'-pah. It, according to the old Indians at Tejon, was the original (and they insist the only) Tejon Canyon. They say the white men have shifted the name to the 2d canyon east--that is to the present Tejon canyon.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the Serrano call this tribe Pah'-pah-ve'-ā-tam.

4

2. Las Tunas. (Tribes mixed).

Three and a half to four miles above Tejon Viejo on same creek.

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place, Nah-pin'-tah (meaning 'the Tunas'--tuna cactuses)

The rancheria, Ah-kok'-ke Nah-pin'-tah.

The people, Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah'-ahtch.

This was not an aboriginal rancheria but was established by a San Emigdio Indian (father of 'Nancy', my informant) at the time when the Government was overcrowding the old rancherias by bringing in Indians from various quarters. It was inhabited by several tribes--Emidio, Kastak, Yowelmanne and perhaps others.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS ETC Cont.

3. Caporal Monte. Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

In the small grove of cottonwoods where the lower ranchhouse (now occupied by Lopez, the head vaquero) now is, a mile and a half below Gen. Beale's adobe ranch house (headquarters) and likewise on the west side of the same stream--Ranch or Pass Creek.

In the Too-lol'-min language: [Yokut]

The place is Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The Rancheria, Ah-kok'-e Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The People, Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă chah'-ahtch

The Tribe, Tin'-lin-ne (same as at Tejon Viejo).

In the Emigdio and Ventura language the Ranch Canyon (El Paso) is Sah'-mes. (Sah-mes means 'a pass'.)

4. El Monte. Tribe Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum or Ke-tah-nah-mwits [Mohinean]

On (present) Tejon Canyon Creek 2 miles north or NNE of Tejon Ranch house and about 3 miles below Tejon Canyon rcha. The old rancheria was on the west (or southwest) side of the oak and cottonwood forest called 'El Monte', the old burying place in the timber.

It belonged to and was occupied solely by the Ak-ke-ke-tam tribe (commonly called Ham'-me-nat'). Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum.

In their own language:

The place is Mum'-num-pe

The rancheria

The people

The Tribe, Ak'-ke-ke'-tam, or Ham'-me-nat, or Ke'-tan-nam-moo-kum.

In Too-lum'-ne (Too-lol'-min) language:

The place is Chah-pahn'-nă

The rancharia,

The people, Chap'-pahn-na chah-ahtch

The tribe, Ham'-me-nat'.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and rancharia are both Yow'-leu.

The people, Mi'-ah-him-tal'-lap, which means 'shooting People'.

5. Tejon Canyon Rancharia. (Rancharia El Cañon). Tribe Tol'-chin'-ne
[Chemeweve, Nuwuwah]

At mouth of Present Tejon Canyon, 5 miles NE of Tejon rancharia. Always a large rancharia.

Belonged to the Tōl'-chin'-ne tribe (subtribe of Piute Mt. Nuwuwah)

In their own language:

The place is Tōl'-ten.

The people or tribe, Tōl'-chin'-ne (or nin).

In Too-lōl'-min language:

The place is Tsā'-sus (meaning dog)

The rancharia, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl'.

The people, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl' chah-ahtch

The language is said to be the same as that of the Tehachapi or Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah.

In Ke'-tan-nă-moo-kum Ah'-ke-ke'-tam (=Ham'-me-nat) the name of Tejon

Canyon rancharia is Koo'-tse-tah-ho'-ve.

At present and for some years past, this is the only rancharia in the Tejon-Bakersfield region.

6. Comanche Creek Rancheria.¹ Tribe Tol-chin-ne or Nuwuwah
[Shoshonean]

At foot of mountains at head of narrow valley (first creek and canyon NE of Tejon Canyon).

In Too-lol'-min language:

The Place is Ko'-koo'-kow

The Rancheria, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl'

The People, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl'- chah-shitch.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place is Kā-it-il-lik or Kā-too-il'-kah

The tribe was the same as at Tejon Canyon and Tehachapi.

7. Tehachapi Valley Rancheria. Tribe Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah[Shoshonean].

Near 'Old Town', about two and a half to three miles west of present town of Tehachapi, and on floor of valley on the creek.

In their own language:

The place (Tehachapi Valley or basin) is Tā-hāch-ā-tum-ban'-dah;

The rancheria, Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah av-ven'-nah;

The people, Tā-hāch-ā-tum-ban Nuwuwah;

The tribe, Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah.

At the Tejon, the Hammenat and Too-lol-min people call their tribe Ah-koo-toot'-se-am and use the name in a sense broad enough to include the subtribe on Upper Caliente Creek and Piute Mountain.

¹ Named Comanche Creek from a Comanche Indian who came in with a band of sheep in the early days. He attacked his companion, a white man, with a knife and the white man killed him with his knife. He is buried there.

8. On or near head of Caliente Creek (in the mountains). Tribe Nuwuwah [Shoshonean]. The people call themselves Nuwuwah and are not more than a subtribe of the Tehachapi stock.

In Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (Ham'-me-nat) language:

The place is Hi'-hin-ke-ah'-ve

The people, Too'-tse-am (or Teot'-se-am), which obviously is an abbreviated form of Ah-koo-Toot'-se-am --the name for the same tribe in Tehachapi Valley.

9. Kern Valley (withing the mountains and near Kernville).

Tribe Toobotelóbelā.

The Toololmin call the Kern Valley place and people Wah-tāk'-nas-se.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me last July that the 'Serrano' Indians call the Kern Valley Indians Tū-vā-pe-ā-tam (or Tū-vah-pe-ā-tum) meaning Pine-nut eaters, and that the Tongva from San Gabriel call them To-to'-vah-vit.

A member of the tribe (Cha'-ko) living in Kern Valley told me several years ago that the name of the tribe is in his language Tu-bah-te-lob-ellā, also meaning 'pine-nut-eaters'.

10. Pozo Flat (In the foothills on Pozo Creek). Tribe Pal-lah-wech-e-am.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the name of the tribe in their own language is Pal'-lah-we^{ch}-e-yam and that they were called by the same name by the 'Serrano'. Their language she says is different from all the others.

11. Bakersfield. Tribe Yowelmanne [Yokut].

In Too-lol-min and Tin-lin-ne the place and people are called
Pal-la-yam-me.
 ^{leh}
 ^{low}

The tribe is Yowelmanne.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me that the 'Serrano' call the place and people Patch'-ah-mich-ko-pe-ă-tam, which means "the place where the water comes from". These people were the Tularanos of the Spanish Mexicans.

12. Kern Lake (now dry) [=1st Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokuts]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min, same as at Buena Vista Lake)

The place is Kah'-we

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke-kah'-we

The people, Kah'-we-chah'-ahtch

The tribe, Too-lol'-min.

In Tin'-lin-ne language (of Tejon Viejo) Kern Lake is called Hal'-low or Pal'-low --the name of the 'honey dew' or 'panoche' scraped off the cane (Phragmites) which grew there in great abundance.

13. Buena Vista Lake [=2d Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is Too-lum'-ne

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke- Too-lum'-ne

The people, Too-lum'-ne Chah-shtch (or Ah-kah'-ke Too-lum'-ne-chah-shtch)

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (or Too-lol'-min'-nah).

The Tin'-lin-ne also call the place Too-lum'-ne and the tribe Too-lol'-min.

The San Emigdio (Tash'-le-poon) Indians likewise call the place Too-lum'-ne, but call the people Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne.

14 Goose Lake [=3d Laguna]. Tribe ?

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Shō'p Kah'-we

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Shō'p-Kah'-we

The people, Shō'p kah'-we chah-shtch

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and people are Pah'-ahs.

According to Mrs. Rosemeyer they call themselves Too-lam'-a-yam and the 'Serrano' call them Too-nah'-me-ah.

There is a difference of opinion as to the tribe. The Too-lol'-min old woman 'Nancy' says they were Too-lol'-min--same as her own people; Maria Via Real who speaks Tin'-lin-ne says they spoke Tinlinne or Yowelmanne, while Mrs. Rosemeyer says their language differed from all the others.

15. Pasto Rio (11-12 miles south of west from Tejon Ranch house, beyond Las Tunas). Tribe [Tongva?].

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Che-po-we-oo

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Che-po-we-oo

The people, Che-po-we-oo toi-chah-shtch.

Old Vadeo who lived there several years says the tribe was the same as the Indians at San Fernando (who came there).

16. Canada de las Uvas (or Cajon de las Uvas). Fort Tejon Canyon. Tribe Kas-tāk [Chumash].

The rancheria was at the mouth of the Canyon and was a large one.

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Lă-pew (or Lă'-peu)

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Lă'-peu

The people, Lap-pe-u-toi' chah-shtch

The tribe, Kas-tāk [Chumash] (same as at Castac Lake and nearly same as at Ventura).

In Tin'-lin-ne language the place is Lă'-pow and the people Lap-pā'-mah-ne.

17. Kas-tāk (at north side of Castac Lake). Tribe Kas-tāk [Chumash].

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Sahs' (meaning eyes)

The rancheria, Sahs' ah-kah'-ke

The people, Sahs' toi' chah'-ahtch

The tribe, Kas-tāk (almost the same as the Venture).

In their own language they call themselves Sah-sā-mahn-ne

The Spaniards called them Castaños.

18 Tacuya Canyon (2 or 3 miles west of Las Uvas or Fort Canyon).

Tribe Kastāk [Chumash] same as at Castac Lake and mouth of Las Uvas Canyon.

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tā-koo'-e (or Tā-koo'-yu)

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Tā-koo'-yu

The people, Tā-koo'-yu toi'-chah'-ahtch

In the Emigdio (Chumash) language the people are Hol-koo'-koo
Tā-koo'-e.

19. San Emigdio. Tribe Tash'-le-poom Koo'-koo [Chumash]

In their own language:

The place is Tash'-le-poom

The people, Tash'-le-poom' Koo'-koo

The place name (Tash'-le-poom or Tash-lā-poom) has been adopted by the neighboring tribes, Too-lol'-min, Tin'-lin-ne, and Hammenat.

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The rancheria is Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poom'

The people, Tash'-le-poon Chah'-ahtch

The tribe is closely related to (if not the same as) the Santa Barbara tribe (Chumash).

20. Tempos: Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is We'-ah-wi'-ling-al

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke We'-ah-wi'-ting-al

The people, We'-ah-wi'-ting-al chah'-ahtch

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (same as at Buena Vista and Kern Lake).

A neighboring rancheria (exact site not known by me) was called Wah-pe-et by both the Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne.

INDIAN TRIBES FOUND BY ME AT THE TEJON IN NOV. 1905

1. Tol-chin-ne (or nin). Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of Tejon Canyon--same place where all the Indians live now). Closely related to New-oo'-ah Chemeweve.
2. ~~2.~~ New-oo'-ah. Tribe in mountains from Piute Mt. ~~to~~ Tehachapita. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two are only subtribes at best.
3. Ke'-tah-nah-m'wits. A Serrano tribe commonly called by themselves and others by the nickname Ham-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". Also called Ak'-ke-ke'-tam. Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-na'-moo-kum. Used to live at 'El Monte' on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin-ne at mouth of Tejon Canyon.
4. Too-lol'-min. Yokut tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes.
5. Tin'-lin-ne. (The Tejon proper). Yokut tribe, same as Yowel-mane. Rancheria Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon'), on Ranch Creek.
6. Tash'-le-poom'. Chumash tribe at San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara Chumash.
7. Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tong-va of San Gabriel.]
8. Kas-tak'. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. At Castac they called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. [Chumash]
9. Tong-va. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.
10. Wah-tak'-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

INDIAN TRIBES FOUND BY ME AT THE TEJON IN NOV. 1905

1. Tol-chin-ne (or nin). Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of Tejon Canyon--same place where all the Indians live now). Closely related to New-oo-ah Chemeweve.
- 1^a. New-oo-ah. Tribe in mountains from Piute Mt. to Tehachapi. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two are only subtribes at best.
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3. Too-lol'-min ^(= Too-lum-ne). Yokut(?) tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes.
4. Tin'-lin-ne. (The Tejon proper). Yokut tribe, same as Yowel-mane. Rancheria Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon'), on Ranch Creek.
5. Tash'-le-poom'. Chumash tribe at San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara Chumash.
6. Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tong-va of San Gabriel.]
7. Kas-tak'. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. At Castac they called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. [Chumash]
8. Tong-va. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.
9. Wah-tak-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

TEJON INDIANS IN 1856

"Chiefs:"

1. Phillippi
2. Vicenta
3. Mattaria
4. Pacifico
5. Pedro
6. Checo
7. Zapataso
8. Hosa
9. Stanislou
10. Antonio

Trails at Kern & Buena Vista lakes

called Too-lol'-min and Too-lum'-ne by the Tejon Indians

One informant (old Nancy) gives them Goose Lake also, but old Maria gives Goose Lake to the Yowelmanne.

The Yowelmanne say the name of the trail at Buena Vista lake was Ham'et walle.

Old Mrs Rossmeyer told me that in "Sierrano (Ketanamookun)"
the name of the trail at Buena Vista & Kern lakes was
Wahm'-kan-ne'-yam.

Otter (<u>Lutra</u>)	Nan-nant
Mink (<u>Lutreola</u>)	Wah-ke-as; Wah-kish
Big Skunk (<u>Mephitis</u>)	Chawch
Little Spotted Skunk (<u>Spilogale</u>)	Chā-choo
Badger (<u>Taxidea</u>)	Tran-now; Ho'-nah
Elk (<u>Cervus</u>)	Shaw-koi
Antelope (<u>Antilocapra</u>)	Soi-yal; Soi-yo-te
Beaver (<u>Castor</u>)	Tū-big; Tā-pig
Gray Tree Squirrel (<u>Sciurus</u>)	Mow; Mě-e; Mŭ-yah
Chipmunk (<u>Eutamias</u>)	Te-witch-e; Witch-e-wo-tah
Cottontail Rabbit (<u>Sylvilagus</u>)	Tā-o

INDIAN TRIBES (& LANGUAGES) AT TEJON NOV. 1905.

1. Tol-chin'-ne. Old Tejon Canyon rancheria.

Closely related to New-oo-ah of Tehachapi & Piute Mt.

2. Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (or Ham-me-hat). The 'Serrano' of these mountains.

3. Too-lum'-ne (or Too-lol-min). Buena Vista and Kern Lakes.

4. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viego. Supposed to be same as Yowelmanne.

5. Tash-le-poom. San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara.

6. Kah-wen'-gah. Cahuenga (nearly same as San Gabriel).

7. Kas-tāk. Castac, Uvas, Tocuysa and Ventura.

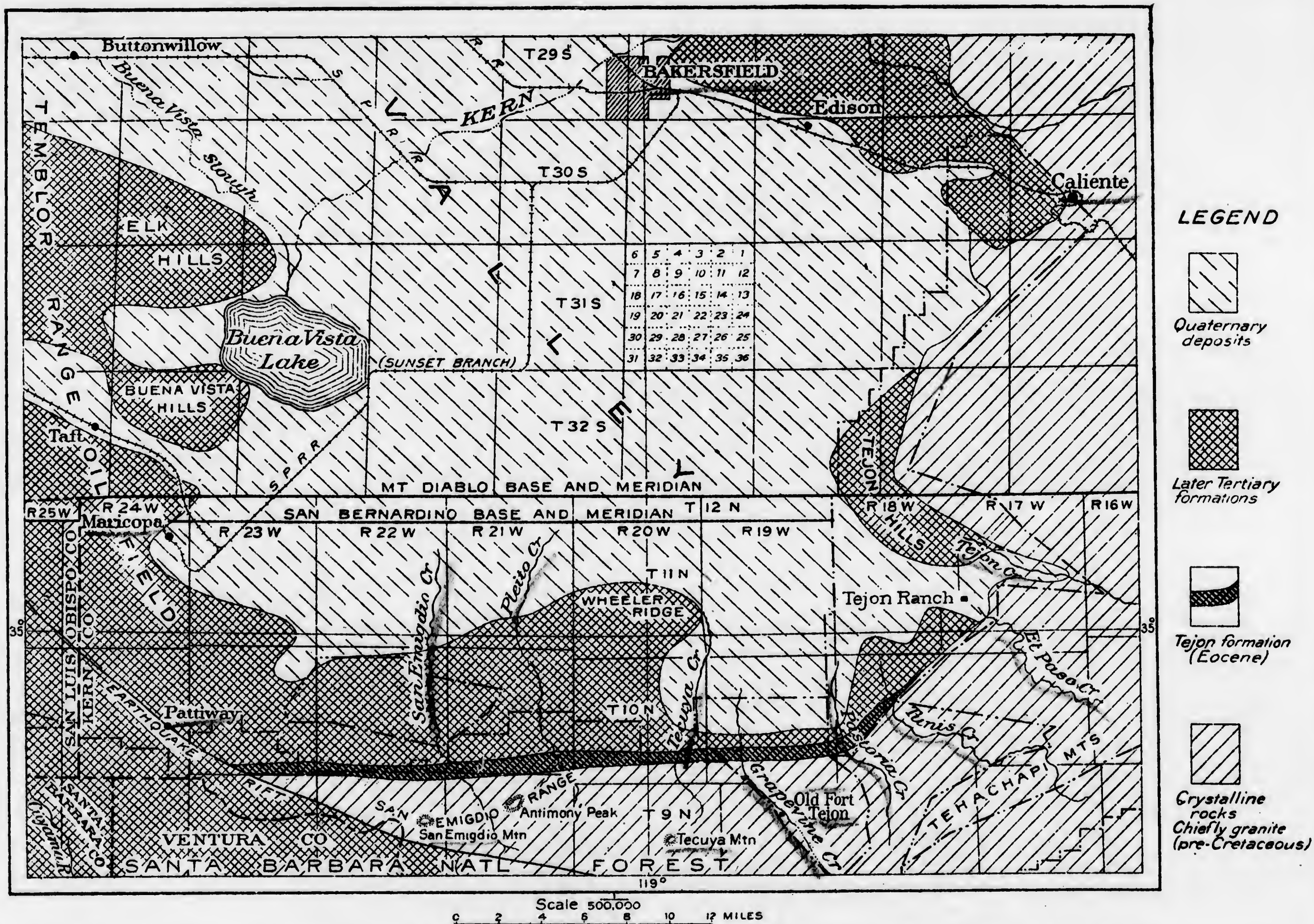
8. San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.

9. Wah-tāk'-nas-se. Kern Valley. Tubotelobela

10. 'Pomo'. Ukiah.

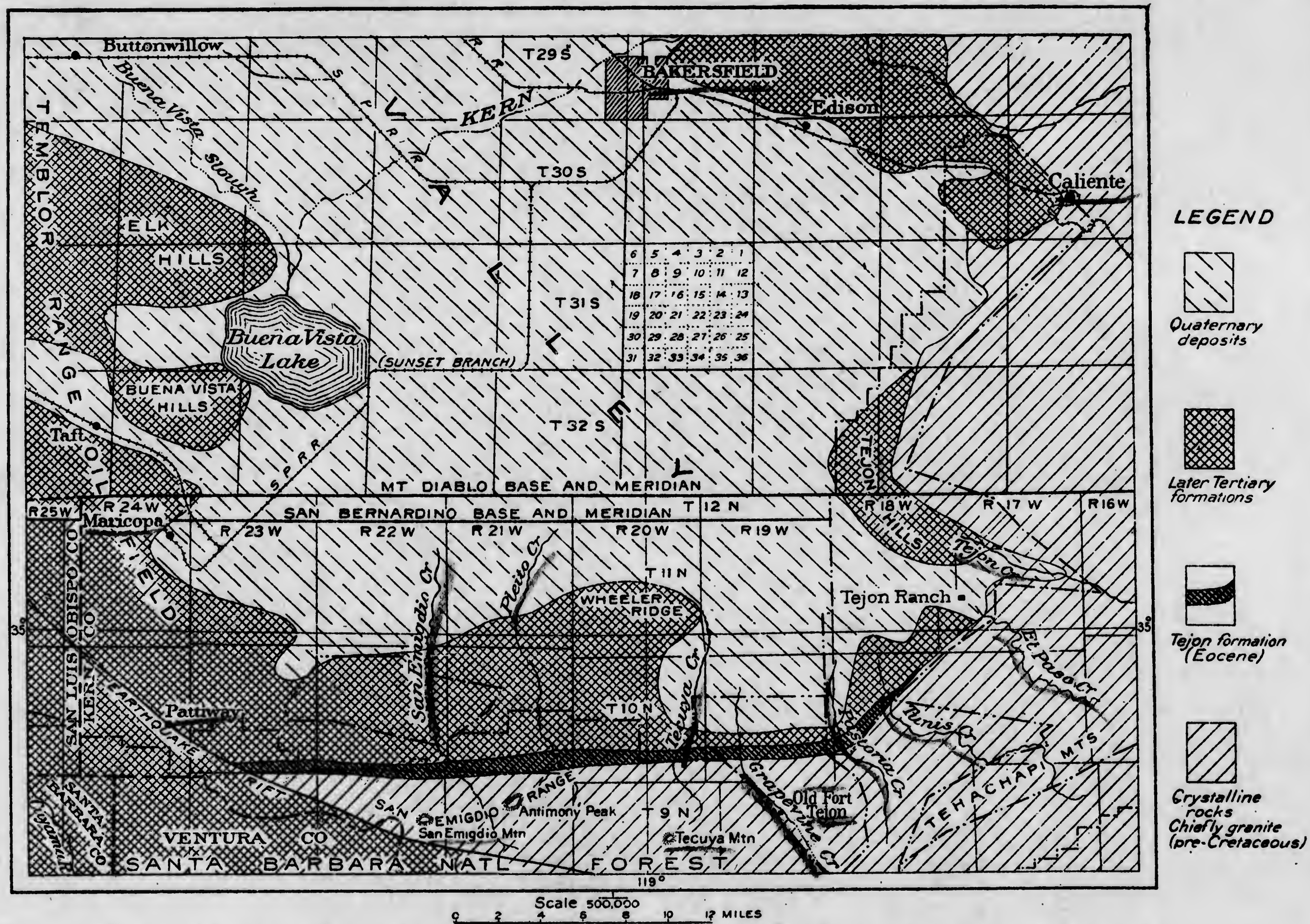
INDIAN TRIBES (& LANGUAGES) AT TEJON NOV. 1905.

1. Tol-chin'-ne. Old Tejon Canyon rancheria.
Closely related to New-co-ah of Tehachapi & Piute Mt.
2. Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (or Ham-me-hat). The 'Serrano' of these mountains.
3. Too-lum'-ne (or Too-lol-min). Buena Vista and Kern Lakes.
4. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viejo. Supposed to be same as Yowelmanne.
5. Tash-le-poom. San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara.
6. Kah-wen'-gah. Cahuenga (nearly same as San Gabriel).
7. Kas-tāk. Castac, Uvas, Tocuys and Ventura.
8. San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.
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Text Figure 1.—Map of Southern End of San Joaquin Valley showing type locality of Tejon group on Grapevine Creek (After Robert Anderson).

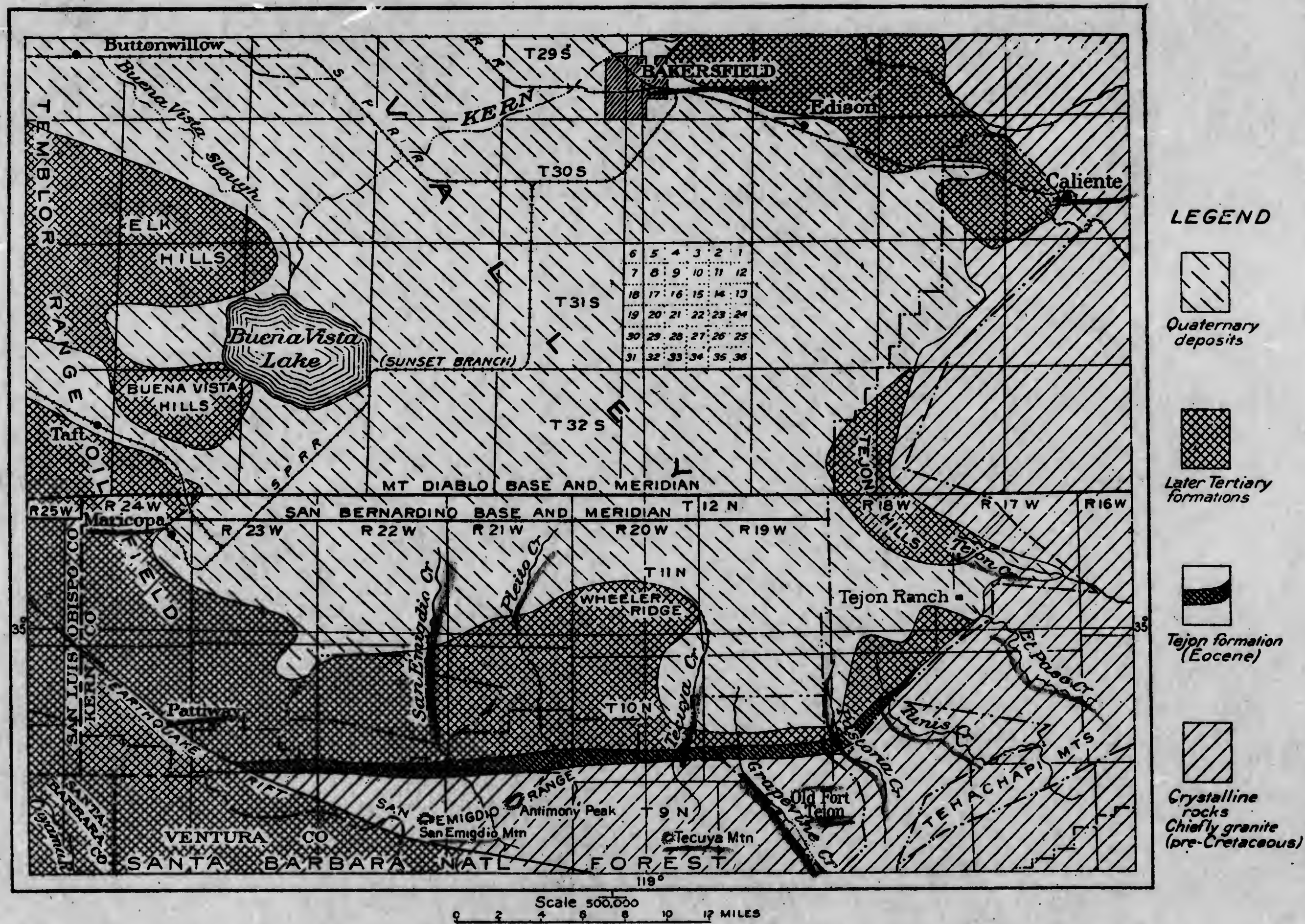
Dickerson in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Vol. V, June 15, 1915.



Text Figure 1.—Map of Southern End of San Joaquin Valley showing type locality of Tejon group on Grapevine Creek (After Robert Anderson).

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Retake of Preceding Frame



Text Figure 1.—Map of Southern End of San Joaquin Valley showing type locality of Tejon group on Grapevine Creek (After Robert Anderson).

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Retake of Preceding Frame

TEJON INDIANS BY TRIBES (BY LANGUAGES SPOKEN)

1. New-co-ah (Piute Mt.) Tol-chin-ne. Juan Lozado and Dominga (wife of Rozaris), Ramon Damas.
2. {Pakanepull (Kernville) Angelo (Lozado's wife), Jose Sordo
Wah-tak-nas-se
3. Tongvā (San Fernando) Rosario
4. 'Pomo'. (Ukiah) Luis Via Real
5. {Too-lol-min (Buena Vista Lake & Kern Lake). Maria (wife of Luis Real),
'Nance'--Maria Ignacio, Chief Miguel Leon
Too-lum-ne
6. {Tin'-lin-ne Maria Via Real.
Yowelmanne
7. {Ham'-me-nat (Monte) Eugenia (old woman in Maria's house), Fernando
Cardero, Jim Montes, Augustine (blind man),
Ak'-ke-ke'-tam Mariana.
8. Tash-le-poom koo-koo (San Emigdio). Maria Ignacia [Chumash]
9. (Ventura) Ramon Hena, Jose Hena, Juan Olivas
10. Cahuenga (Piru Cr. or Lievra) Radio. *all others?*
11. (Los Angeles). Antonio Auto [says he doesn't remember language.]

TEJON INDIANS BY TRIBES (BY LANGUAGES SPOKEN)

1. New-oo-ah (Piute Mt.) Tol-chin'-ne. Juan Lozado and Dominga (wife of Rozaris), Ramon Damas.
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Wah-tak-nas-se
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8. Tash-le-poom koo-koo (San Emigdio). Maria Ignacia [Chumash]
9. (Ventura) Ramon Heña, Jose Heña, Juan Olivas
10. Cahuenga (Piru Cr. or Lievra) Radio [Alta Mirano Videe?]
11. (Los Angeles). Antonio Auto [says he doesn't remember language.]

Tribe originally at 3^d Laguna: Too-lam'-ā-yam (called Too-nah'-me-ah in "Sereno")
"Sif. take from all others" Mrs. Rosayon

Photos at Tejan -

talks Tin'-lin-ne

{ Maria (Too-lun'-ne) 1st day woman.
Real

Juan Olivos (of Ventura) + daughter (slim 1/2) + granddaughter (gap)

Rosario of San Fernando (1 eyed old man - eiduvim)

Maria Ignacia (Nance) Too-lun'-ne

Apookia Rames (girl 1 bed eyelid) 1/2 Hammenat (month)

Vedio (old man from Cahuenga)

↑

Miguel's son

Families at Tejon:

1 Juan Lozado (44) | Parents came from Piute Mt. Country, but as a child + young man he was raised at present Tejon Canon rancheria + speaks its language, which is Töl-chim-ne, closely related to that spoken by Tehochapi Indians.
Wife Angela from Kernville

2. Rosario (1 eyed) San Fernando { language same as San Gabriel.
Wife Dominga Caliente Cr. or Piute Mt.

3. Luis Via Real (from Ukiah!)
Wife Maria Via Real Buena Vista Lake ^{same} Töo-lum-ne
but talks Tin'-lin-ne (= Yanelmanne) of Tejon Vijs.
(Got Tin'-lin-ne vocabulary from her.)

at Maria's
4. Eugenia (old woman)
Ham'-ne nat.

5. Miguel Leon (chief) Born here Too-lum'-ne
His mother was sister of Maria Ignacia (6) + he
speaks straight Too-lum'-ne.

6. Maria Ignacia (Nancy) Buena Vista + San Emigdio.
her father Santa Barbara + San Emigdio
her mother Too-lum'-ne from Buena Vista Lake.
Maria (= Nancy) speaks her mother's language (Too-lum'-ne)
and remembers a few words of San Emigdio, which I got.

7. Fernando Cordova Born here El Monte.
Hammamet

8. Ramon. Eygenia (Heña) Comula ^{from} (San Ignacio Del Via's ranch)
Ventura language.

9. Jose Eygenia (Heña) Comula
brother of Ramon Heña from Comula
Ventura language

10 Jim Montee El Monte
Hammenat

Radio (old man) Alta Mirano Vedio
~~San Francisco~~?

Lived at Cahuenga 15 years. Then at
Pasta Rio 2 years. Near Tiju Canyon.
Was born on Run Creek & as a child
lived at Camulus. (Got Cahuenga vocabulary
from him)

12. Ramon Daniels Pente Mt

wife Noo-oo-ah

Mariana Daniels (+ child 5 or so) Hammenat

13 Argentine (blind man) El Monte Hammenat

14. Jose Sordo Kernville
~~Caliente~~ 'Hog Eye' (bad luck)
Kernville valley Wah-tak-nas-se in Toolumme

15. Mariana El Monte Hammenat

15 Antonio Anta (Sordo) Los Angeles
(says don't remember language)

17 Juan Olivero (J. J. Ventura) Ventura
Speaks Ventura language (got vocabulary from
him).

Tijon Vieja tribe:

Tre-pis = nation or tribe:

Yowelmanne

Tin'-lin-ne in their own language.

from Juan Lozada (aged 44) at Tejon.

Töl, chin-ne) = New-oo'-ah of.
Töl-tin-ne) ~~from Tejon~~ ~~trih~~

1. Sü-yu
2. Wah-hi-u
3. Pa-hä'-u
4. mah'-tsoo-u
5. moon'-ä-gé (mün'-ä-gé)
6. Nav'-wah-hi
7. No'-mots
8. Nah-kow-tsoo-u
9. Soo'-koo-mas'
10. mün'-mah-oo-e mün'-mah-oo-e
- People Nü'-woo (Neh'-woo'-mah)
- Father mo'-an
- mother Pe'-un
- man Tan'-ne-puz-ze
- woman mun-mo
- Fire Koo'-nah
- water Pö'-öh
- Sun Tah'-ve
- Hot Tah-rü'-ed
- Cold Sit-too'-ed

Red Eagle - hüh-ne (mun'-ne)
Speckle - ~~mo'-koo'-ze~~ To'-ko'-kutz
B. Eagle - hüh-ne
Butterb. - Kuan'-nah-ze

A. coqui - Hoo'-nah-in
F. spar. - Tü-git-tso-gē'b
F. meo - Kus-sav'-ve
Cathartes - We-koo'-mah-kaz
Condor - Pah-week'k
Bubo - moo-hoots
Strix - Sü-kaht'
Chilomeni - Tso-e'-kids
Cyamitta - Too-ga-tso-e'-kids
Hal. Quail - Tarr
Oreutya - Too-vēs-dar'
Sigea - mül-kah-ki-yör
Dove - Hoi-yo'-ve (Hoi-yōv)

Red-rump - oo-oo-yap
Mt. Hawk Par'-rah-witch (fresh whiffenind)
Colaptes - Ko-toe-ah'-kaz-ze
Melospiza - Tah-tar-rah'-reb'b
"to quail" - So-ga-nah'dz
Nuthatch - mo-tah-nav'-vél mo'-tah-nä'-pitch
(Alchid (Brewer)) - Pah-raz-zah-kuds f. bat

(Juan Lozada)
Tejon Canyon

Wheeler - ~~Ponape~~ ~~huh'-nah~~
Badger - Hoo'-nah
Rat - Pats-ah'-ridg
Jack-rab - Kah'-mü
"Cottontail" - Tah'-boots
Ruch - Too'-goo'-sib
Rat - Kah'd-ze
Mamm. - Poo'-mi-char-ridg
Dog - Po-goodz
Tail - Kwah-reen
Hill - Pü-hü-bah
Horns - Ah-peen'
Claws - Tah'-ee-do'be
Tracks - Now-men'
Kunrow - To'o

Hummingbird -
"Wheeler" O-saw'r
"Wheeler" Hah'-mahr
"Wheeler" Sā-was-seet
"Wheeler" Nu-var-rah'-kaz
"Wheeler" Ko-ar-rah'-be
"Wheeler" Wiz'-ze-kiz
"Wheeler" ~~the~~ pah-pat#
Toe

Tejon Canyon (Juan Lozada)

Ranchman: (In Tejon or Rancho Viejo have language)
Too-lumi-ne unless otherwise stated.

1. Tejon Canyon (5 miles from Rancho house, at mouth of canyon)
Tsa'-sus-tah-ahl' (the Ranchman) [Tsa'-sus = dog]
People Tsa'-sus-tah-ahl' chah'-ahch See Note 1 at end
Tribe same New-oo-ah-Kiute Mt. + Tehachah (family)

2. Monte Chahp-pahn'-nä (place) (2 miles from Tejon Viejo)
Ranchman Yow'-lew (Yow'-le-ö) (in Tejon Viejo)
People Chahp-pahn'-nä chah'-ahch - Too-lumi-ne
Tribe Ham'-me-nat = Ak'-ke-ke'-tam-in-ow-lap
People called mi'-ah-hip-tai'-lap on shooting fresh by Tejon Viejo
Mah'-ve in Hammenat + place muni-muni-pe in Hammenat

3. Tejon Viejo Tah-ahl' (place) 3 miles SW of Rancho house
Ranchman Ah'-kok'-e Tah-ahl'
People Tah-ahl' chah'-ahch Ah'-kok'-e
Tribe called themselves Tin'-lin-ne (from Tin'-lin # Badger)
Tribe Yow'-el-manne # ~~Tejon Viejo~~ ~~Tejon~~

(at Lopez's place, lower Rancho house, 1 1/2-2 m W of)
4. Caporal Monte, Pal'-lew-chä-pan'-nä (place)
Ranchman Ah'-kok'-e Pal'-lew-chä-pan'-nä
People Pal'-lew-chä-pan'-nä chah'-ahch
Tribe Yow'-el-manne

Tribe: (in Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake)
Yow-el-man-ne Bahupfield country

Too-lol'-min Buena Vista + Kern Counties to Temple.

Pak-ahs 2000 lbs. tribe - language different from
Too-lol'-min but same as Yow-el-man-ne.

Mi-ah-hin-tal'-lap (= Ham-me-nat) at Monte.

Tol-tin'-nin Tejon Canyon tribe (= Serrano of Tehachas)

Lap-pa'-man-ne at mouth of Uvas canyon.

Tash'-la-poon'-tah-ah' San Emigdio tribe. Language different
from Uvas + Buena Vista.

Tah-ahl' (old) at Tejon Vieja: In this area language
tribe tribe is Tin'-lin-ne. Tah-ahl' is the name
given them by the Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake.
Their language entirely different from Too-lol'-min
also from Ham-me-nat at Monte. It is clear
to Yowlname.

Juniper

Indusci - Yu-b'eb

Lah. - Wah'-hud

mosphilla Tu'-bah

G. labata

drupl

nies

Wildcat Took

Kear - mut-teep

Corn - Pak'-ah heahd'

Lian - Took-koo-muz'-z

Coyote Sin'-nah av'-ve

Wagon - Wuz'-ze

Kulfer mead Yu-pidz

Deer - Teh-he'-ah (Tu'-he'-ah)

Elk - Pan'-rah-koo

Antelope - Wah'-ze

Citellus b. A'-wü

Amusophi Tab-bah ad'-ze

S. fozzer - Wo'-ko-dah. Vahd's

Deer - muve'-yah

Deer - Pak'-yeh

Tejon Canyon (Juan Lagado)

End of Juan Lagado

~~Shohohoh~~ ~~So-gutz~~ ~~So-gutz~~
Seese Tooo-gutz + So-gutz
Duch " "

~~Deer trap + Kump + Kump Kista Kales
Duch + mud hens (Fulica) ~~soot~~ baked coated
in ~~with~~ fat in baking hole on coals.
Duch + fish dried + kept over winter~~

~~Lobelia) Saw-kan or So-kan (Buena Vista boggy
white fl. used as emetic + emphysema for cold.
leaves dried + pulverized + made into cake.
This cake whittled off + powder emphysema.
" " + made into strong tea
into which fingers are dipped + put in
mouth for emetic.
Used to eat hip meal + sit around fire till
uncomfortable then do this.~~

Narrow days (Tah-ahl'-so'-pah)
Tejon Canyon is La Tuna -
Tejon Vieja

Koo'-tee-tah-ho'-ve in Hammerat
is same as Tea'-sus-ta-ahl in Too-lum-ne
present Tejon Canyon
Narrow days old original Tejon days
is Tah-ahl'-so'-pah wh comes by La Tuna
+ on same part Tejon Vieja.

Ranch Canyon (Paso) (Li-ken? in Too-lum-ne Nancy
Sah'-mes in Ventura + Enigda
Sah'-mes = Paso for Barba

Kernville country in Too-lum-ne, Wah-tak'-nas-se

Paso (in too) Hammerat country

Non-ke-kis = Sand
in Hammerat.

Tribe: (In Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake)
 Yow-el. man-ne Rahmfield country

~~Too-lol'-min Buena Vista + Kern Lakes to Templeton~~

~~Pak-ahs~~ ~~Esse Lake tribe - language different from~~
~~Tos'-lal-min but same as Yow-el-man-ne.~~

~~Miyah-hin-tal'-lap (= Ham-me-nat) at Monte.~~

~~Tol'-tin'-nin. Tejon Canyon tribe (= Surrender of Techochop)~~

~~Lap-pa'-man-ne at mouth of Uvas Canyon.~~

~~Tash'-la-poon'-tah-ah' San Emigdio tribe. Language diff. from~~
~~Uvas + Buena Vista.~~

~~Tah-ah' (old) at Tejon Vieja: Another even language~~
~~tribe tribe to Tin'-lin-ne. Tah-ah' is the name~~
~~given them by Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake.~~
~~This language entirely different from Too-lol'-min~~
~~also from Ham-me-nat at Monte. It is clear~~
~~to Yow-el-man-ne.~~

juniper
 Indusci - Yu. b'eb
 sah. - Wah'-hud
 monophylla Tu'-bah
 Q. lobata
 dryel
 vicer
 mildest. Took
 Bear. mut-teep'
 coon. Pak'-ah heahd'
 lion. Took-koos-muz'-z
 Coyote. Sin'-nah av'-ve
 Urocyon. Wuz'-ze
 Vulpes me. Yu. pidz
 Deer. Teh-he'-ah (Tu'-he'-ah)
 Elk. Pa'-rah-hose
 Antelope. Wah'-ze
 Citellus b. A'-wü
 Ammospiza Tab-bah ad'-ze
 S. passer. Wo'-ko-dah. Vahd'
 S. passer. Mv'e'-yah
 S. passer. Pak'-yeh

Tejon Canyon (Huan Lago)

End of Juan Lago

~~Deer. triph. Kern + Buena Vista Lakes~~
~~Deer. triph. (Fulica) seen in baked coat~~
~~Deer. triph. in baking hole on coal.~~
~~Deer. triph. dried + kept over winter~~

~~Lobelia white fl. Saw-koon or So-koon (Buena Vista Lago)~~
~~used as emetic + expelled up nose for cold~~
~~leaves dried + pulverized + made into cake.~~
~~This cake whitened off + powder expelled~~
~~" " + made into strong tea~~
~~into which fingers are dipped + put in~~
~~mouth for emetic.~~
~~Used to eat hip meal + set around fire till~~
~~uncomfortable + then do this.~~

Nance says (Tah-ahl'-so'-pah)
 Tejon Canyon is Las Tunas +
 Tejon Vieja

~~Koo'-tee-tah-ho'-ve in Hammerat~~
~~is same as Tsa'-eun-ta-ahl in Too-lum-ne~~
~~present Tejon Canyon.~~
~~Nance says old original Tejon Canyon~~
~~is Tah-ahl'-so'-pah wh comes by Las Tunas~~
~~+ on same part Tejon Vieja.~~

~~Ranch Canyon (Paso) (Li-kem? in Too-lum-ne Nancy~~
~~Sah'-mes + Ventura + Buena Vista~~
~~Sah'-mes Paso + Santa Barbara~~

~~Kernville country in Too-lum-ne, Wah-tak'-nas-se~~

~~Paso (in w.) Hammerat country~~

Non-Me-Kis = Gough
 - Hammerat.

Retake of Preceding Frame

3 1/2 - 4 miles S of Wth means Las Tunas

5. Las Tunas Nah-pin'-tah (place)

Ranchia Ah-kah'-e Nah-pin'-tah

People Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah'-ahch

Tribe: Several tribes brought here - Enidia, Castaños, Yomelname, etc.

Nancy says this ranchia established by her father when sent to Texas from Enidia.

Not an original ranchia

11-12 miles S of W from Ranch Hays, beyond Las Tunas.

6. Pasto Rio Che-po'-we-oo n Che-po'-we-oo

Ranchia Ah-kah'-e Che-po'-we-oo

People Che-po'-we-oo-toi'-chah'-ahch

Tribe: Vadio says same as San Fernando.

Oliver says same as Castaños. Nancy says not so.

7. Canada de las Uvas (at mouth) Lă'-pew (Lă'-pe-u)

Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Lă'-pe-u

People Lap'-pe-u toi'-chah'-ahch

Tribe Kas-tāk (almost same as Ventura)

(Same stock but quite different from San Enidia & Santa Barbara)

Place Lă'-pew + people Lap-pā'-mahm-ne in Yomelname language (= Tin'-lin-ne)

8. Kas-tāk Sahs' (place)

Ranchia Sahs' ah-kah'-ke

People Sahs' toi'-chah'-ahch {Spanish Castaños

Tribe Kas-tāk. Almost same as Ventura.

They called themselves Sah-sā'-mahm-ne

9. Spanish Tacuya from Indian name 2-3 miles W of Las Uvas

9. Tah-koo'-yah, Tă-koo'-ë (place) Tă-koo'-e

People Hol koo-koo Tă-koo'-e in San Enidia

Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-e in Too-lum'-ne

People Tă-koo'-e-toi'-chah'-ahch

Tribe. Same as Kas-tāk + mouth of Uvas.

Name from also Tah-koo'-yu

10. Enidia Tash'-le-poon'

Tribe Tash'-le-poon' ^{koo'-koo'} ~~ling-al-koo'~~ } In their own language

Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poon'

People Tash'-le-poon'-chah'-ahch in Too-lum'-ne

Tribe almost same as Santa Barbara.

The place name Tash'-le(nlā)poon' adopted by surrounding tribes.

~~The people Tash-lā-poon' take it in~~

11. Temploa We'-ah-wi-ting-al place

R. Ah-kah'-ke We'-ah-wi-ting-al

People We'-ah-wi-ting-al chah'-ahch

Tribe Too-lum'-ne (same as at Buena Vista)

Neighboring ranchia (place + people) called Wah'-pe-et by Too-lum'-ne + Tin'-lin-ne.

3 1/2 - 4 miles S of W¹ means Las Tunas
 5. Las Tunas Nah-pin'-tah (place)
 Ranchia Ah-kah'-e Nah-pin'-tah
 People Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah'-ahch
 Tribe: Several tribes thought here - Emidio, Castaño, Yumelname, etc.
 Nance says this ranchia established by her father when sent to Tejon from Emeryville.

11-12 miles S of W from Ranch Kaya, beyond Las Tunas.
 6. Pasto Rio Che-po'-we-oo nche-po'-we-oo
 Ranchia Ah-kah'-e Che-po'-we-oo
 People Che-po'-we-oo-toi chah'-ahch
 Tribe: Vadis says same as San Fernando.
 Olivos says same as Castaño. Nance says not so.

7. Canadade las Uvas (at mouth) Lă'pew (Lă'-pe-u)
 Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Lă'-pe-u
 People Lap'-pe-u toi chah'-ahch
 Tribe Kas-tāk (almost same as Ventura)
 (Same stock but quite different from San Emigdio & Santa Barbara)
 Place Lă'-pew + People Lap-pā'-mahm-ne in Yumelname language (= Tin'-lin-ne)

8. Kas-tāk Sah's (place)
 Ranchia Sah's ah-kah'-ke
 People Sah's toi chah'-ahch (Spanish Castaños)
 Tribe Kas-tāk. Almost same as Ventura.
 They called themselves Sah-sā'-mahm-ne

9. Spanish Tacuya from Indian name 2-3 miles W of Las Uvas
 9. Tah-koo'-yah, Tă-koo'-e (place) Tă-koo'-e
 People Hol koo-koo Tă-koo'-e in San Emigdio
 Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-e in Too-lim'-ne
 People Tă-koo'-e-toi chah'-ahch
 Tribe same as Kas-tāk & mouth of Uvas.
 Name from also Tah-koo'-yu

10. Emidio Place Tash'-le-poon'
 Tribe Tash'-le-poon' ^{Koo-koo} ~~ling-al-koo'~~ } their own language
 Ranchia Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poon' (chah'-ahch people)
 People Tash'-le-poon' chah'-ahch in Too-lim'-ne
 Tribe almost same as Santa Barbara.
 The place name Tash'-le(nlā)poon' adopted by surrounding tribes.
~~People Tash'-le-poon' tah-ahch in~~

11. Temploa We'-ah-wi'-ting-al place
 R. Ah-kah'-ke We'-ah-wi'-ting-al
 People We'-ah-wi'-ting-al chah'-ahch
 Tribe Too-lim'-ne (same as at Buena Vista)
 Neighboring (place + people) called Wah'-pe-et by Too-lim'-ne & Tin'-lin-ne.

Retake of Preceding Frame

Hammer at 'nichani' for
AK-ke-ke'-tan

12. Kern Lake. Kah'-we (place)

Ranchman Ah-kah'-ke Kah'-we

People Kah'-we chah'-ahch

Tribe { Too'-lo'-min

Too-lum'-ne (same as at Buena Vista Lake)

Kern Lake called 'Hal'-low by Old Tjia Yumlamme.

(Hal'-low name of Panache escaped off from cane, Phupit)

13 Buena Vista Lake (place) Too-lum'-ne

Tribe Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne } in Emigdia

People Too-lum'-ne chah'-ahch in Too-lum'-ne

Tribe at Too-lum'-ne ~~is~~ Too-lo'-min (in Toloke)

or Too'-lo'-min'-nah.

14. Goose Lake place people Pak'-ah in Tjia-lum'-ne (Tjia Kiya)

14. Goose Lake Shōp Kah-we (place)

R. Ah-kah-ke Shōp Kah-we } in Too-lo'-min

People Shōp Kah-we chah'-ahch

Tribe Too-lo'-min says Nancy; Yumlamme says, [Maria]

15. ^{1ék}
Bakersfield (place) Pal-lā-yam'-me } in Tin'-lin-ne
People Pal-lā-yam'-me } + Too-lol'-min
Tribe Yowlumne
Nance says tribe not Yowlumne but talk wholly dif. language

16.
Comanche Creek. Ko'-koo'-koy. Tribe came as Tehachapi
~~to south?~~
Place Kā-it-il-lik or kā-to'-il'-kah in Tin'-lin-ne.
Named Comanche Cr. from a Comanche Indian who came
in with band of sheep bought by Gen. Beck in early days.
The Comanche was hired by Ramsey as herder + tried to kill
companion (white man) who killed him in self defense.

17. Tehachapi Tribe (Serrano) Ah'-koo'-too'-tsa-am.
+ came to Santa Mt. so probably fellow is same.

17.
Head of Caliente Creek in mts. The place called
Hi'-hin-ke-ah'-ve in Ham-me-nat
The people Too'-sq'-am in Hammenat.

18. San Miguel country (Migueláñez in Spanish).
lived between Tempeles + San Luis Obispo.
Language horrible. Name not known here.

Note 1. Tejon Canyon Rancheria.

People { Töl-tin'-ne (or yin)

Tribe { Töl-chin'-ne in their own language.

Place Töl-te-u (Töl-tü).

Language spoken by Juan Lozada (almost identical
with Tehachapi New-oo-ah).

Tribe said to be same as Tehachapi Indians.

[See 1. ante.

VERSO

The Tejon
 Ref. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1863, 101-104,
 1864

(name "What is it" (nickname))
 Ham-me-nat
 Ah-koo-too-tse-am } little used most by themselves
 Names for Serrano used by themselves. Mrs. Rosemyer.
 Ak'-ke-ke'-tam seems to be correct name for Monte's rancheria Hammenat as used by themselves.

They call the upper Caliente creek (with hot) Indians Ah-koo'-toot-se-am.

Rosario } San Fernando
 same as San Gabriel

1	Po-koo'
2	Wā-hā'
3	Pah'-hā
4	Wah'-sah'
5	Mah-hah'
6	Pah-vah-he (or hi)
7	Wut-sah'-kah-wah
8	Kwats'-kū-wah
9	
10	Wā-hās mah-hah'
People	Tar-rah'-hum
Man	Er-rah'-po
Woman	Tō-ko'
Father	Mon-nah'
Mother	Mi'-yah (moi-ah)
Fire	Ko-tah'
Water	Pahr'
Sun	Tah'-me-at
Moon	M'mah't
Coyote	

Not with San Fernando with Mrs. Rosemyer's San Gabriel notes.

Pal'-lah'-wē^{ch}-e-yam

Pozo creek or Flat Indians in foothills
 Name in their own language & same in Serrano. spoke distinct language.
 Name in Gabriel Hō^{ch}-hen'-te=no religion.

Pal-lā-ā-me

Too-lam'-ā-yam their own language lived on 3rd lake
Taa-nah'-me-yah in "Serrano"
 Differs from all others.
 Mrs. Rosemyer.

Ah-kah-too'-tse-yam
 Ah-koo'-toot-se-yam }

Proper name of Serrano tribe in their own language. They call themselves also Ham-me-nat meaning what's that.

In the Tong-vā or Gabriel language they are called Ah-koo'-toos and Ko-ko'-em-kam.

They lived in the mts. (from the San Bernardino to) Tejon, and easterly & northerly in the southern Sierra to Tehachapi (in their language pronounced Te-hā'ch-pe) Whiskey Flat, upper Caliente creek, and Walker Basin.

Mrs. Rosemyer.

1886

~~Granges~~

~~Frost of 1888 killed Granges - all big
trees flattened.~~

~~Wild horses - thousands - killed in
drought of 1862 (think it was year).
Fat & beautiful -~~

~~In 1857-58 Rosemary took census & found
3500-3600 Indians at the Teton.~~

J. S. Stitt: Teton.

VERSO

00310

1886

Chia = Salvia columbaria

(lost in Tejon envelope)

Pah'-pah-re'-ä-tam (in Serrano)?

Kern Lake to Tijon foothills -
Language wholly different from
surrounding tribes.

Old chief Te-no-kä (= ^{sp.} ~~Te-neisca~~)

Mr. Rosenmyer talks the language
It is the Tin'-lin-ne tribe in their own language
+ the one called by the Spanish-Mexicans Tejonano.

Hä-hen-te (means ~~the~~ religion)
~~Komelwa~~ = ~~Serrano~~

^{distinct}
Two tribes (Tin'-lin-ne of Tijon Viejo, &
Too-lol'-min of Kern & Kern Lake) ^{at}
are confounded in the above - com

Cremation

Both the Tongva and the
Serrano tribes burnt their
dead in old times.

(Mrs. Rosenmyer - July 1905 - com)

Ko-ko'-em-kam

Name for Serranos (Ham'-me-nat)
in language of Gabriel (Tongva).
Mrs. Rosenmyer.

Tu botelobelä

Tü-vah-pe-ä-tum }
Tü-vä-pe-ä-tam } in Serrano
= pine-eaters

Tribe living in Valley of South
Foothills of Kern. Mrs. Rosenmyer

Tü-vah }
Tü-vah } te-lob'-e-lä name for themselves
in their own language.
given me by Che-to.

Both names mean pine-eaters.

The name for the tribe in Tongva (Gabriel) is
To-to'-vah-vit - Mrs. Rosenmyer.

No Indians lived in Mts. between Sierra
& Mohave River; but tribes lived in
San Bernardino Mts. east of Mojave River.
@lines

Many Indians lived on Mohave River -
"Mojaveños"

1st Too-moo'-kah top on
2^d mah'-kah
3^d Ko-me'-me & all others

Wm in general in La Gabriel
Mo'-loom'-kah "
mut-tso-pawt Lerrans

Pale in Gabriel Ko-too-mut
" " Lerrans thinks same

Real name of tribe Tong-vā
Land Gabriel

Do Lerrans Ko-ko'-em kam

distressing
deplorable

The Tejon + Canada de las Uvas

W = P. Beale, 2nd. Rept. Pacific RR
Repts. V, 38-50, 197²⁴, 1857.

footnote on L.E.F. Beale's account as Rept. 2d. app.
for Calif. p. 39-40.

L.D. Williamson, P. R R Repts. V, 20-26,
1856.

Exposition of Tejon Indians p. 28.

" " hunting antelope(?) p. 25

(antelope(?) head on head of Indian - may be hit deer
instead of antelope)

Tejon Indians

Number in 1854 &c.

In letter to ~~Rept.~~ of Indian Affairs
dated Tejon valley, Rept. 22, 1854, it
is stated that
"800 Indians, great & small, old
& young, is the highest number I have
heard estimated, or can be proven to
have been here at any one time
since the commencement of the reserve."
Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854,
p. 515, 1855.

Teyon or Sebastian Reservation

Reft. Austin Wiley in Reft. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 125-126,
1865. (Stroy remarks about removing Indians, & about E.F. Beahy).
Omens Valley Indians at Teyon 125.
Ind 131 - removal of all (about 200) Indians from Teyon to Tule River.

Reft. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1866, 107, 1866.

Juan Olivos of Teyon as a Ventura Chemash.

The old original Paso (= Pass) in the mts. south
of Teyon Ranch, on a trail to Los Angeles, was in
Hammomat (= ketah'-na-mwits) territory.

120

Habrothrix

~~curson~~ - see *Akodon*

~~hydrobates~~ see *Ichthyomys*

~~internus~~

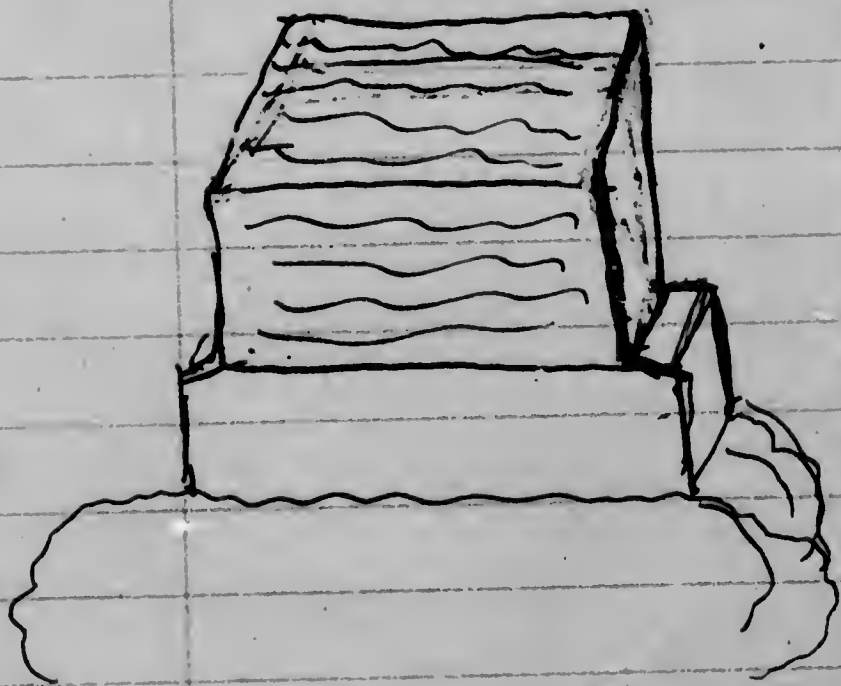
~~clivigenis~~ - foss. see *Akodon*

angustidens - foss. see *Akodon*

VERSO

"This stone is placed by General Beale, of the Tejon, to mark the grave of his faithful friend Francisco De Acuna, who departed this life October 17, 1886.

He was for more than thirty years the Major-domo of the Ranchos of La Liebre, Castac, Los Alamos, and El Tejon, during which period he earned the respect of all who knew him and the warm affection of his employer."



On Tejon
Ranch

[over

Juan Olivas (Ventura)

1	Pah-kā'-t
2	Is'-kom'
3	mas-sū ^{ch} '
4	It SKo'-ma
5	Yet'-te-pah-keg'
6	Yet'-te is'-kum'
7	" mas-sū ^{ch} '
8	mah-low-wah
9	't'spah'
10	Kah'-ahs-kōm
People	Koo'
man	Ä-tah'-hakt
woman	Ä'-hahn'-noo-ah
Father	Ko-ko
Mother	K'-tä'-tä
Fire	Nü'
Water	Öh (Ahw)
Sun	Ish-s'how'
moon	ow'-hi
Coyote	

[over

VERSO

In Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (^{Monte} Hammemat) the common gourd
is called Non'-no-kits. It is used instead of
leaf in washing clothes.

The old original Paso at the Tujan (up in
the mts.) was Hammemat country.

Hoo'-koo-pe-tat

~~Hammet~~

1 Name of small choker made worn
made by Tebachapi & other tribes
& used to hold shell money & beads.

Mrs. T. J. Hunt

Dec. 3, 1905 -

Tejon Indians - 1856

Chiefs:

1. Phillippi
2. Vicente
3. Mattaria
4. Pacifico
5. Pedro
6. Checo
7. Zapata
8. Hosa
9. Stanislan
10. Antonio

Total number of
Indians at Tejon
in 1856 - - 700.

J. R. Vineyard, Indian Agt. House Doc. 1,
34th Congress, 3^d Sess. 799, 1856.

Santa Barbara ^{word for} still

Koo'ch

San Buenaventura "

Ko-ko

San Enigdia "

Tash'-le-poom koo'-koo'.

All Chumashan

Above names given me by Tyon Lohas - can

Santa Barbara tribe ^{called} Koo'ch by Tejon people

San Emigdio = Tash'-le-poon ^{for tribe add} ting-al-koo'

Santa Barbara tribe same as San Emigdio or else
may Santa Barbara Indian be

San Buenaventura different language (light) ^(Ko. ko) ~~same~~

Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, San Emigdio
~~tribe~~ almost same

Ham-met-wel-le. Tribe (now extinct) formerly
lived at Buena Vista Lake. The old chief was named
Te-no-kah.

Language very different from those of the Serrano
and San Gabriels. — Mrs. Rossmeyer.

Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum. Buenaventura tribe. [= Chumash]

Name given them by "Serrano", meaning mean language —
talk so "ah - whah-whā-chtā" etc. Mrs. Rossmeyer

Noo-chan-itck. Tribe living in southern Sierra
(near Tule River?) — Mrs. Rossmeyer
locality not certain.

Pal-lā-ā-me. Tribe living on Pasa Flat in Calif.
Mrs. Rossmeyer

Kow-ā-sah. Tribe living near Piute
mt. (head of Caliente Creek); but locality not
certain — Mrs. Rossmeyer. [= New-oo'-ah]

The Tulare Antelope Ground
(*Ammodramus nelsoni*) does
not occur east of Bakersfield
according to T. Surans, who call
it oo-chuk't.

St. Blue Herons kill geophers at
Bakersfield as well as at Elroy + Lathrop

Tejon Indians by Tribes (by languages spoken)

1. Nea-oo-ah (Tut. Mt.) ^{Tol-chin'-ne} Juan Lozada + Dominga (wife of Rozario),
Ramon Damas.
2. ^{Tubotelobela} ~~Pakaneput~~ (Kernville) Angela (Lozada's wife) Jose Sordo
^{Wah-tak'-nas-ee}
3. Tongva (San Fernando) Rozario
4. 'Loma' (Ukiah) Luis Via Real
5. ^{Too-lol-min} ~~Too-lum'-ne~~ ^{also Kern Lake} Buena Vista Lake Maria, wife of Luis Real;
6. ^{'Nanci' - Maria Ignacia; chief Miguel Leon} ~~Tim-lyone~~ ^{in Maria's house} ~~Kamulmame~~ - Maria Via Real.
7. ^{Ham-ne-net} (Monte) Eugenia (old woman), Fernando Cordero,
(AK'-ke-ke'-tan Jim Montes; Augustine (blind man), Mariana.
8. Tesh-le-poom ^{Koo-koo} (San Emigdio) Maria Ignacia [Chumash]
9. Chumias (Ventura) Ramon Heña; Jose Heña; Juan Olivas
10. Cahuenga (Pine or a Sierra) Vadio.
11. (Los Angeles) Antonio Auto I say he doesn't remember ^{language}

In the Tejon region two important
topographic features pertinent to
names of aboriginal tribes - Castac
Lake and Tecuya Mt. San Mountain
lies about 7 miles west of the lake, or
a little more than halfway from Castac
Lake to Cuddy Valley.

Indian Tribes (+ languages) at Tejon Nov. 1905.

- 1 Tol-chin'-ne - Old Tejon Canyon rancheria.
closely related to New-so'-ah of Tehachas + Santa Mt.
2. Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (or Ham'-me-nat'). The 'Sereno' of these mts.
3. Too-lum'-ne (or Too-lol'-min). Buena Vista + Kern Lakes.
4. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Vieja - supposed to be same as Yumbawan.
5. Tash-le-poom. San Emigdio's - closely related to Santa Barbara.
6. Kah-wen'-gah - Cahuenga (nearly same as San Gabriel.)
7. Kas-tak (^k ~~Kas-tak~~, Uvas, Tacya + Ventura)
- 8 San Fernando (same as San Gabriel)
- 9 Wah-tak'-nas-se - Kern Valley. - Tubotelobela
- 10 'Poma' - Utiab
Perhaps more. C. Sant Anuniam

Please put in paper in my desk.

Day (a day) -----
Today -----
Yesterday -----
Tomorrow -----
Month (a month) -----
Year (a year) -----
This year -----
Last year -----
Next year -----
Near -----
Nearer -----
Far -----
Farther -----
Grave -----

VERSO

Shoshone Stock Misc./Nev./G61

So-soine (Ruby Valley, Nevada)

Misc./Nev./G61

80/18
c

SO-SO'-NE OF RUBY VALLEY, NEVADA

The So-so'-ne of Ruby Valley, northeastern Nevada, constitute a rather small division of the Shoshonee.

Their northern boundary they say is nearly coincident with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad from Montello westerly, and follows Humboldt River to about Elko.

Easterly they reach to the Goseute Mts. and Cherry Creek; southerly to Eureka, Smoke Valley, and Hamilton.

They tell me that a different tribe inhabits the NE corner of Nevada north of Montello and including Thousand Springs Valley. The name of this tribe my informant does not remember.

Aug. 1920 - *CSM*

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Aug. 1920. - *can*

The So-so'-ne of Ruby Valley, NE Nevada
~~constitute~~ a rather small division
of the Shoshone tribe or subtribe.

Their northern boundary they say
runs nearly coincident with the
Central Pacific Railroad line from
Montello westward and along
Humboldt River to about Elko.

They reach easterly to Goosethut
and Cherry Creek; southerly to
Eureka, Snake Valley, & Hamilton.

They tell me that a different
tribe inhabited the NE corner of
Nevada north of Montello and
including Thousand Springs Valley.

The name of this tribe my informant
does not remember.

Aug. 18, 1920) C. Hart Merriam

Misc/Ore./G 62

Snake

Walpahpe of Oregon

Misc./Ore./G 62

80/18
c

Misc/Ore./G 62

Snake

Walpahpe of Oregon

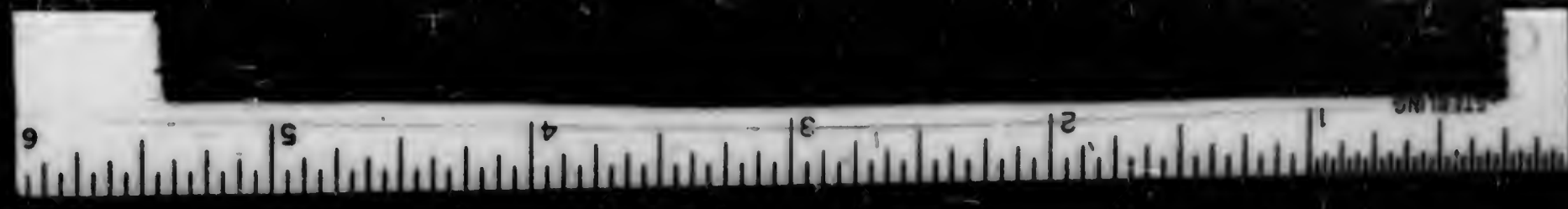
Misc./Ore./G 62

331

30/13
c

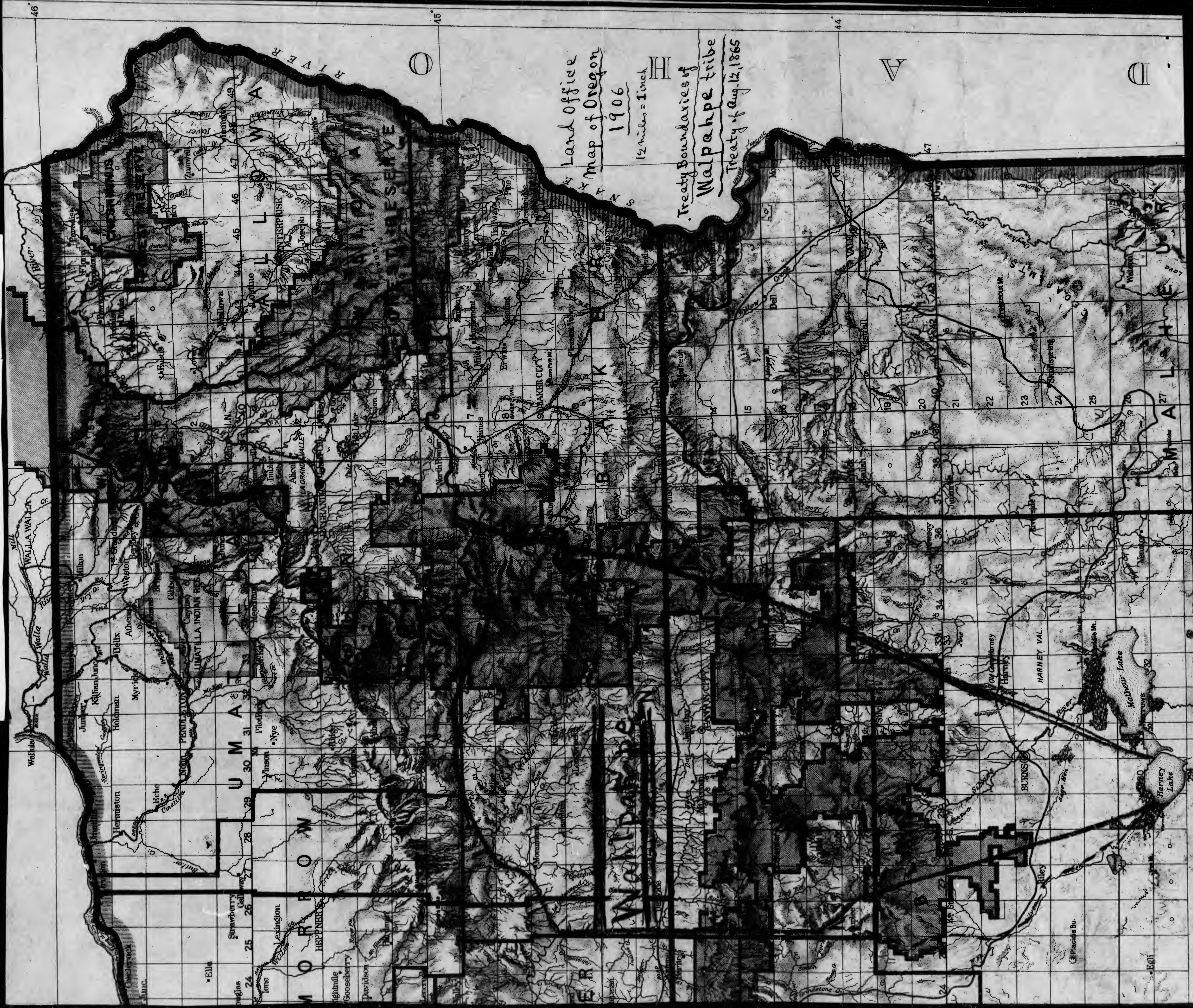


Land Office
Map of Oregon
1906
1/2 mile = 1 inch
Treaty boundaries of
Malpache tribe
Treaty of Aug. 12, 1865

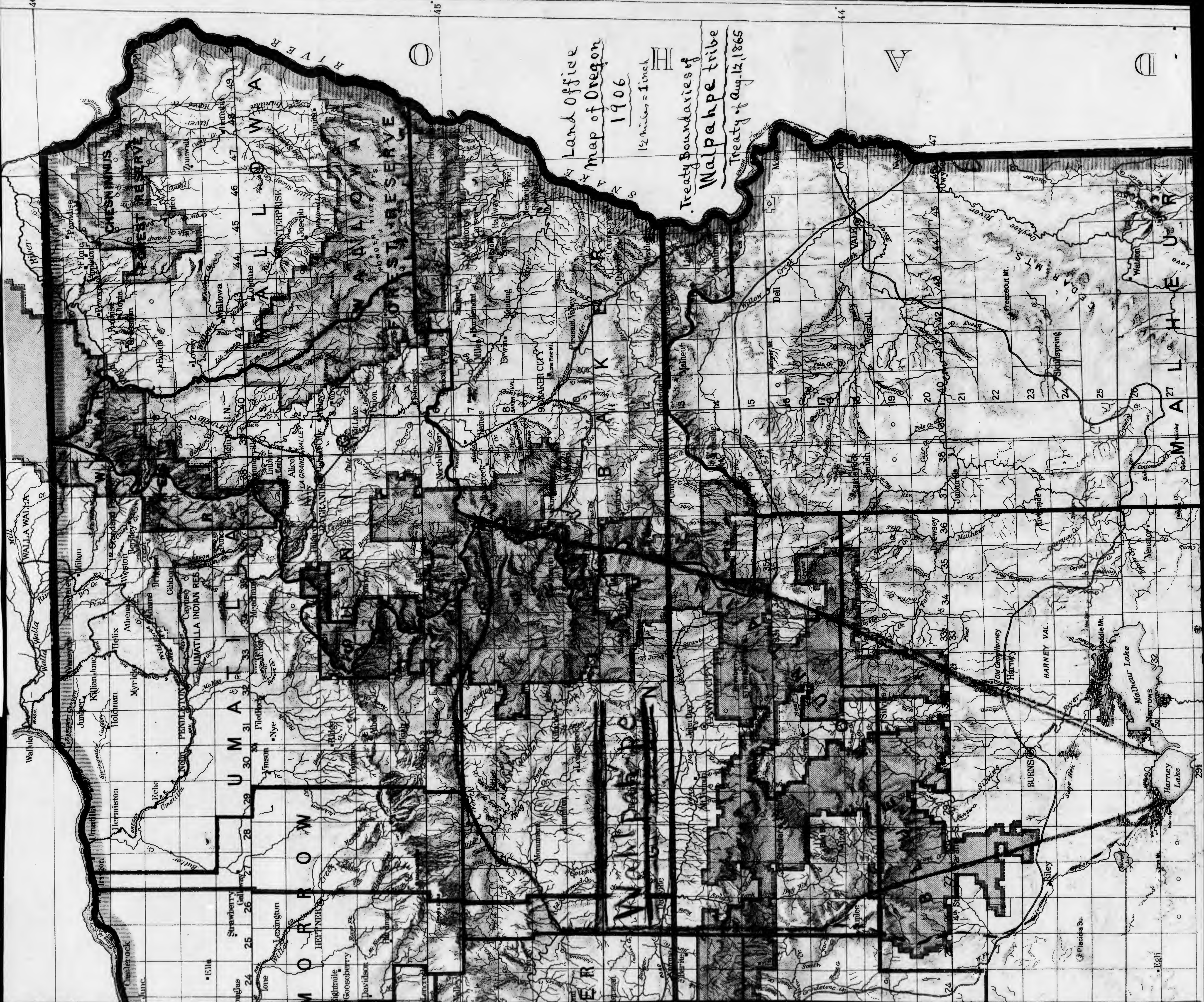


00333

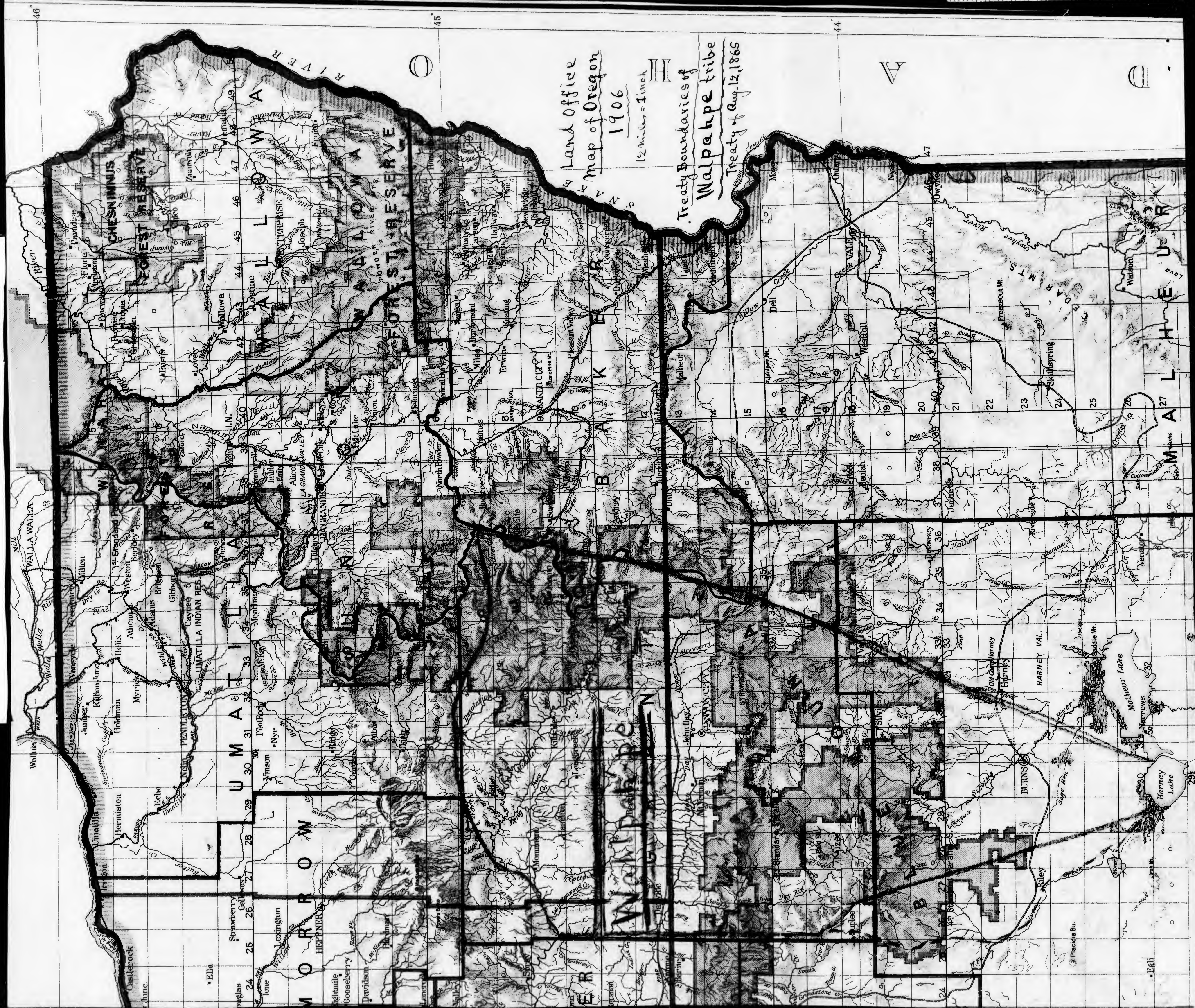
Retake of Preceding Frame



Retake of Preceding Frame



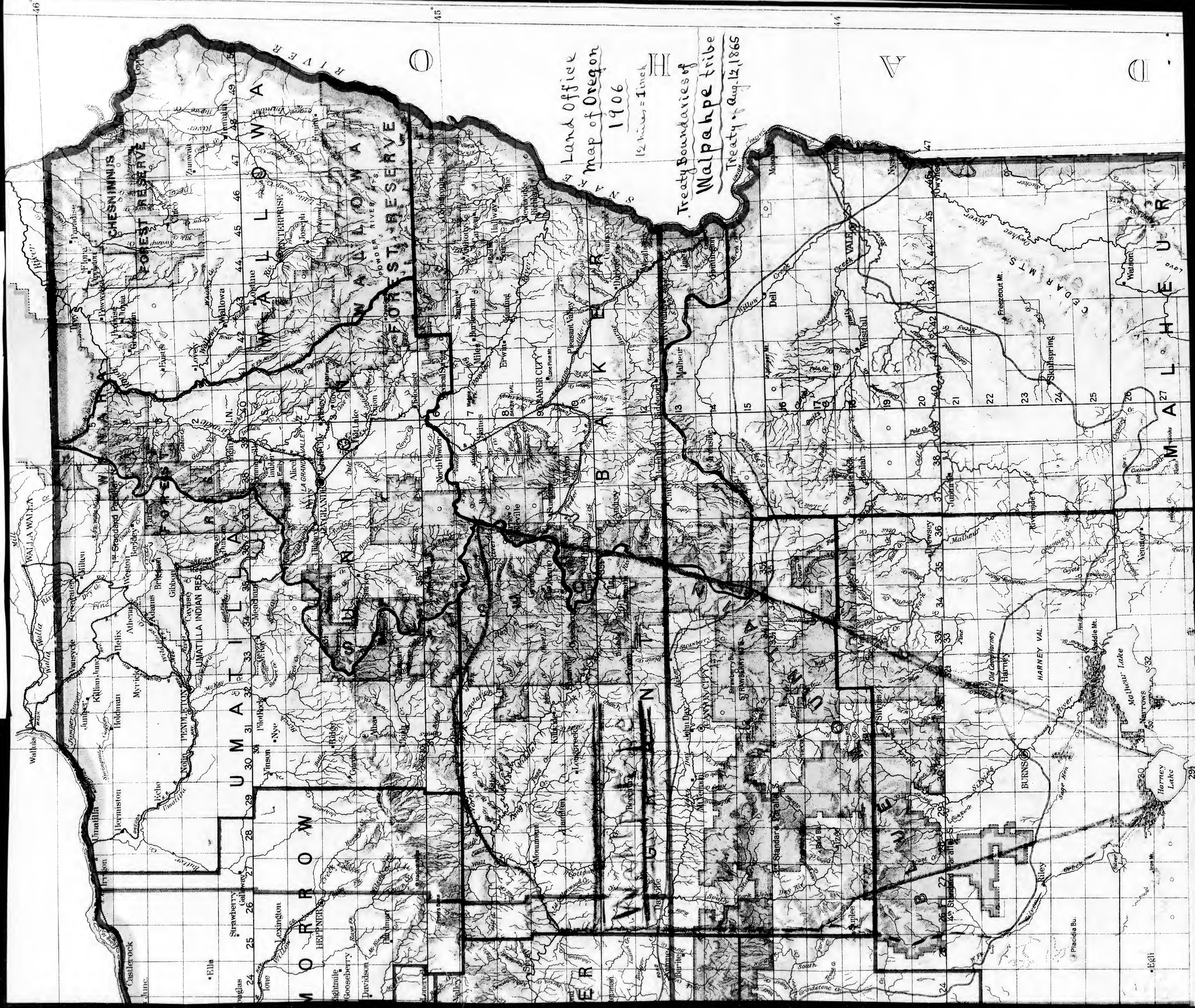
Retake of Preceding Frame



Land Office
map of Oregon
1906
1/2 miles = 1 inch
Treaty boundaries of
Walpapa tribe
Treaty of Aug. 12, 1865

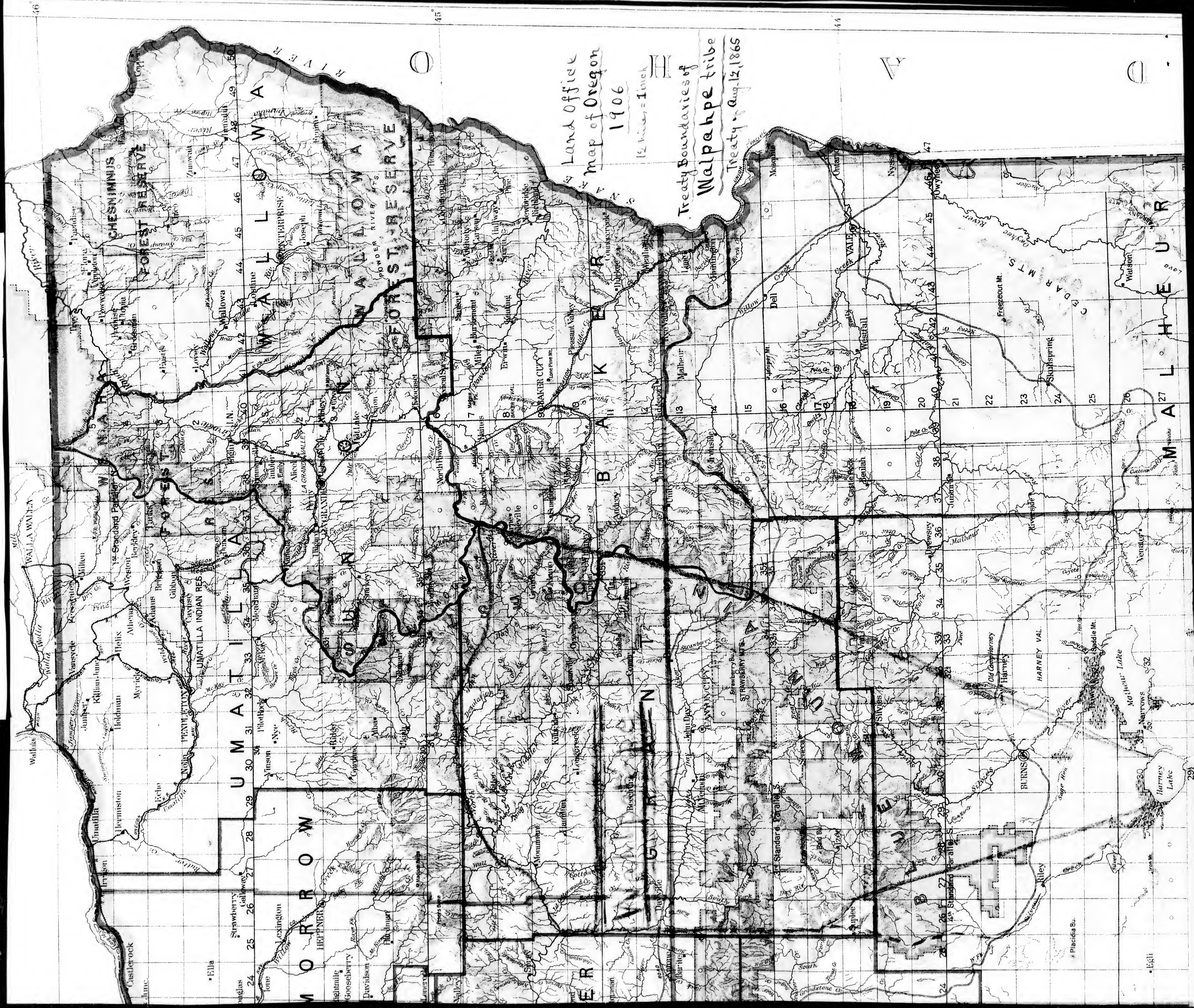
00336

Retake of Preceding Frame



00337

Retake of Preceding Frame



0033H

Treaty with Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Inds
at Sprague Riv. Val. Oregon Aug 12, 1865.

Boundaries:

Snow Lake in summit of Blue Mts near heads
of Grand Ronde Riv + N FK John Day Riv;
down NFK to join with So FK; due So
to Crooked Riv; up Crooked Riv + So
FK thereof to its source; thence SE to
Harney Lake; thence northward to
heads of Malheur and Burnt Rivers;
thence continuing northward to place of
beginning. — Laws + Treaties, ^{2d Ed.} Vol. 2

Treaties, 876, 1904.

Walpahi Snake

James Mooney, Fan Ghost-Dance Religion
Bureau Ethn. 14th Ann. Rept. 1896

Map pl. 88 at head Chapter VIII fac pp. 716.

Shaw Center of Umatilla Ind. Reservation +
boundary continued from latitud. 118° to about
119° 40'

allocments, amounts to less than 400,000 acres--the larger part

of which had been already allowed to Indians prior to the American possession--there still remain, for which the United States is morally responsible to the Indian tribes, 96,100,280 acres which at the low average rate of 50 cents per acre would amount to \$48,050, 140; and

WHEREAS, it is generally admitted that great injustice has been done the Indians of California in that we have confiscated their lands, driven them into remote and inhospitable parts of the State, deprived them of their natural food, imprisoned

VERSO

Marriage & Polygamy

Massacres of Indians

Massacres of Whites

Measures...See ^{money,} also Values & Wampum

Medicines & Medicine Men...See also Shaman

Metals

Migration & Distribution

Miscellaneous, Calif.

Miscellaneous, Non-Calif.

Mission Tribes See Tribe Files

~~Monk Conference~~

Monache...See Piute MS in safe

Money...See also Wampum & Values

Mormons...See Marriage

Mortars...See also Archeology file

Mortuary...See also Cremation; Ceremonies

Mounds...See also Archeology file

Mummies

Museums & Collections

Music and Songs - See Linguistics Music

Mythology...See separate file

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-5-

VERSO

Retake of Preceding Frame

Marriage & Polygamy

Massacres of Indians

Massacres of Whites

Measures...See ^{Money,} ~~also~~ Values & Wampum

Medicines & Medicine Men...See also Shaman

Metals

Migration & Distribution

Miscellaneous, Calif.

Miscellaneous, Non-Calif.

Mission Tribes See Tribe Files

~~Mohawk Conference~~

Monache...See Piute MS in safe

Money...See ~~also~~ Wampum & Values

Mormons...See Marriage

Mortars...See also Archeology file

Mortuary...See also Cremation; Ceremonies

Mounds...See also Archeology file

Mummies

Museums & Collections

Music and Songs - See Linguistics & Music

Mythology...See separate file